INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 201 BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 9 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE LIBRARY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Aug.	Macedonia ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
18 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 "	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sp.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		16,353
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES :—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st anuary.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
30 Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
3 th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Will not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	18 Aug,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 "
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseiles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 "	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 "	25 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd "	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru ..	23rd "	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
10th Aug.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th "	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
15th "	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

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The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array oforiginal and striking contributionson affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review.—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

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Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
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FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

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SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening narket to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

INDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R1071

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DUST and LEAF TEAS supplied at lowest possible rates. Samples sent free. Wanted Agents. Apply to Post Box No. 26, COIMBATORE.
T R1093

BUY HANDLOOM SWEDESHI CLOTH with yarn, labour and capital Indian. High class cotton checks, imitation silk, etc. For decent dress available at cheap rates with special discount. RAMAIYER, B.A., Ekanath building, Upper Mahim, Bombay 16.
T R1095

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YU [illegible] DING,
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Tel. No. 21934.

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 29th February, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To re-elect Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C. I. E., and Mr. A. J. Raymond who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th July, 1928, to 9th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than SATURDAYS, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 29th July, 1928.
30783

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BEARING PLATES ROLLED STEEL FOR 90 LBS. R. F. F. RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Bearing Plates Rolled steel". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30th July, 1928.
30844

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

PLATFORM SHEDS AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., required for the platform sheds at Igatpuri.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform sheds at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1928.
30886

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client the PURCHASER has contracted to purchase from Bai LEAHABAI, widow and administratrix of the estate of Abraham Joseph Samuel, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, or claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of 999 years Leasehold land, situate on the South side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and which shall be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East partly by plot No: 85 of the Boards Sandhurst Road (East) estate and partly by property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Pir Gulam Ahmed Rafai, on the South by the property in the tenure or occupation of Syed Abdul Rahaman and on the West by Tandel Street, which said piece of land is known as plot No: 56 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Lease, dated 3rd March, 1914, being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line together with all buildings and premises now standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No: 3120 and Cadestral Survey No. 1564 of Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos: 2791, 2794, 2795, Street Nos. 4, 5, 6, 75C, 83 and 85.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1928.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30907

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 823 of 1928.

Re: PURSHOTUM GOPAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant till lately carrying on business as a share broker in his own name at Dalal Street, within the Fort:
An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte ABJI NATHOO
Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PURSHOTUM GOPAL has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
30908

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction Sale held at 4-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1928, through Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Thatte and Co., Attorneys for Mortgagees Mr. Madhao Shrihari and another in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th June, 1927, and made between Narayen Mahadeo Nakhwa and Gopal Mahadeo Nakhwa of the one part, Narayen Mahadeo Nakhwa of the second part and the said Mortgagees of the third part, our clients were the highest bidders and were declared the Purchasers and have contracted to purchase the undernoted property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North-West side of Sonapur Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, New No. 74, Old Survey No. 83, New Survey No. 8130, Cadastral Survey No. 627 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3499 and Street No. 54 c, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by Sonapur Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jiwan Sinwar Nakhwa and on or towards the South by Vaishnava Vanik Dharmashala, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1928.
HABIB R. PARPIA,
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30909

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NARAYAN BHASKAR BHATYE, residing at Pen, in the Kolaba District ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR PRABHAKAR BHATYE, of Pen, District Kolaba, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30906

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.
O.O.C.J.

SUIT NO. 1243 OF 1926.

SADAT BEGUM ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MUMTAZ BEGUM ..... Defendant.

TO TAX Plaintiff's Bill of costs between attorney and client.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

I, hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1928.
(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Taxing Master.
30905

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSHA OIL PLANT WITH ITS ACCESSORIES IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from the Collector of Bombay, Department of Industries, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute near King's Circle, Matunga, the plant and accessories of Rosha Oil Plant containing spare copper basket, cast iron frames, doors, handle, hinge pins, fire-bar bearers, fire-bars, copper vapour pipes, copper run off pipes, etc., etc., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars of the sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain
Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known
Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SATURDAY, 11TH AUGUST.
LOOK OUT FOR THE LATEST 1928.
LAUGHTER-PIECE
OF
HAROLD LLOYD
THE KID BROTHER
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE.

A Picture for ALL THE KIDS—Father, Mother, Grandmother and Grandpop, the Hired Help, the Cousins, Uncles and Aunts—Everybody!

YOU'LL FIND IN THIS.
All the Breathless Thrills of —"SAFETY LAST."
All the Heart Appeal of —"GRANDMA'S BOY."
All the Glorious Fun of —"THE FRESHMAN"
All the Super Gage of —"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE."
YOU'LL LAUGH LONG AND LOUDLY.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DANCE MADNESS
FEATURING:
CLAIRE WINDSOR AND CONRAD NAGEL
See the effect of a Dance-Mad World on the life of a young Married Couple on their Honey-moon in this thrilling comedy-drama of marriage a la Charleston with scenes laid in Europe, Africa and America.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A GORGEOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION
BEATRICE CENCI
featuring an all Star Italian Cast including
MARIA JACOBINI
All the pomp and splendour of old Italy marvellously portrayed.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MOST GLORIOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES.
THE NIGHT OF LOVE
With the two most perfect Lovers
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Your eyes have never beheld such romance, love-making beauty, power and thrill.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

LOWER LIVERPOOL CABLES—PRICES DECLINE 20 POINTS—RALLY ON SHORT COVERING AND WALL-STREET BUYING—SMALL RELAPSE ON LIQUIDATION—AWAITING BUREAU—FUTURES 4 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 7.

The New York futures opened easy and declined 20 points during the first quarter of an hour on Lower Liverpool quotations. At this level there was some short covering in conjunction with Wall-Street buying which resulted in an improvement of 24 points from the lowest level. A portion of this advance was again lost on long liquidation and the market closed awaiting Bureau Report at a small decline of 4 to 11 Points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot quotations were unaltered.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter.—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering by shorts and Wall Street buying.'.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, August 8.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 7-8-28	19000	67000
,, Yesterday do	4000	15000
Exports to date do	35000	71000
Stock at Ports 3-8-28	545000	894000
,, Interior Towns do	302000	379000
,, Liverpool 3-8-28	763000	1174000
Visible Supply 3-8-28	2174000	3276000
Quantity in Sight do	13000	93000

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 7.

October	... 19.34—.04
December	... 19.23—.05
January	... 10.15+.06
March	... 19.20—.11
May	... 19.22—.09
Middling Spot	... 19.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York Aug. 7.

October	... 18.80—.03
January	... 18.80—.02
Middling Spot	... 19.45—

NEW YORK.

New York Aug. 7.

New York 11 a.m. ('S known in Liverpool

LATEST WEATHER REPORT

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

9-30 A.M.:—

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Moderate rains East Belt, light rains Memphis, Mississippi, South Texas."

at closing time.

October	... 19.20
January	... 19.03
March	... 19.12
New York, Noon Call.	
October	... 19.23
January	... 19.09
March	... 19.09
March	... 19.14
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
October	... 18.63
January	... 18.63
March	... 10.68

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Aug. 7.

Day's Receipts at all Ports, (U.S.) 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £22-1/2

Hongkong and Changhai Bank (London Register) £138-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.

National Bank £54-3/4

Eastern Bank £7-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-5/8.

Conversion Loan £77-3/4

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54-1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/4.

Consols £55-5/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £102-3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.7/8.

LIVERPOOL

LONG LIQUIDATION BEFORE BUREAU —FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORT FUTURES 30 TO 23 POINTS LOWER— EGYPTIANS 62 POINTS DOWN— SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

The Liverpool futures market re-opened after the Holidays at a decline of 18 points in sympathy with easier New York quidations. There was considerable long liquidation before the Bureau report and weather repodts were mostly favourable. Prices steadily declined and closed at a decline of 30 to 23 points. Middling Spot cotton prices were reduced by 14 points to 10.66d. per lb. and Spot Sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton Spot prices were reduced by 10 points to-day. Empire futures closed at a decline of 32 to 24 points. Extensive liquidation and selling pressure caused a decline of 62 to 58 points in Egyptians.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Liverpool members average guess 51,000,000 Bales. New York members average guess 14,700,000 Bales. Crop estimates differ materially, the highest estimate of the crop is 15,500,000 Bales."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—

9-40 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains East Belt, Oklahoma, West Texas. Entire Belt cloudy."

10.10 a.m.:—Later slightly warmer Light to moderate rains Georgia, New Orleans and little Rock (Arkansas) districts.

From Dallas, Texas:—

"Hentz says, everybody waiting to buy after Bureau. Market well liquidated, fair sized short interest. crop has critical period ahead: advcate buying side."

From Liverpool:—"Crop accounts continue good. Crop may turn out larger than expected. Our opinion is

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST

New York, Aug. 7.

"The bearish Government report has been discounted. Prices should rally after the report is out of the way. Buy at the market rate. Do not wait for the reaction. Advise holding purchases after the Government Report. The market is in a position for an advance of about 100 points."

that the effects of 15,000,000 bales has been discounted."

"Our opinion 14,977,000 bales."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Weather Map favourable, crop accounts continue favourable. Long Liquidation before Bureau Report. The general opinion is that, if Bureau Report points to growth of 15,000,000 bales further decline anticipated. 14,750,000 discounted."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 7.

August	...	10.15—.30
September	...	10.10—.30
October	... 10.12	10.05—.29
November	...	10.00—.27
December	...	10.00—.26
January	10.09	10.03—.25
February	...	10.01—.25
March	10.11	10.05—.24
April	...	10.06—.24
May	10.15	10.07—.23
June	...	10.05—.24
July	...	10.04—.23
August	...	10.02—.23
Middling Spot	...	10.66—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpoon Aug. 7.

Sales at Liverpool	...	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	...	1,000 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton		Nil ,,

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpoon, August 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	...	7.35—.10
Scinde, Fine	...	7.60—.10
Scinde, Superfine	...	7.85—.10
Bengal, Good	...	7.10—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	...	7.35—10
Bengal, Fine	...	7.60—.10
Oomra, Good	...	7.65—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	...	7.85—10
Oomra, Fine	...	8.25—10
Broach, Fully Good	...	8.80—10
Broach, Fine	...	9.05—10
Broach, Superfine	...	9.30—.10

BOMBAY.

SHART COVERING—FIRM LIVERPOOL CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

In response to small change in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 369 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on short covering. Liverpool advices were better and rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 350-4.
Broach A.-M. 370-4.
Oomra D.-J. 336-8.
Bengal D.-J. 299.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, August 8.

The forward market opened at Rs. 370-8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 371/4 on short covering. At this level there was some liquidation and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	354
Broach A.M.	370
Oomra D/J.	336/8
Bengal D/J.	298/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

August	229.00+1.00
November	230.70+1.70
February	230.50+2.50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 8.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	300	..
Bengal Fine	290	285
Bengal F.G.	275	270
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	285
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	270
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	330
Nagpur Fine	340	335
Yeotmal Fine	335	325
Arvi Fine	335	325
Amraoti Fine	325	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	295	275|80
Muthia Fine	..	..
Muthia F.G.	245	235
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	315	275
Purna F.G.G.S.	295	275
Parbhani-Saiju F.G.G.S.	...	290
Indore-Ujjain Fine	310	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300|5	..
Surat Fine	..	..
Broach Fine	355	..
Broach F.G.	..	..
Westerns M.G.	335	..
Cambodia	405	..
Miraj-Sangli	345	..
Compta Good	350|55	..
Dhollera	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 8.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	106	306,644	314,926
Central India		298,585	312,441
Barsi & Nagar		319,063	203,745
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,409	69,387
Bear	139	728,558	575,019
Central Provinces		308,169	230,471
Total Oomras	245	2,079,428	1,705,990
Dholera		382,588	212,033
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,654
Rajputana		55,424	61,744
Sind-Punjab		137,083	118,134
Broach		269,198	240,022
Coompta & Dharwar		143,714	137,280
Westerns-Northerns		52,538	72,219
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,116	46,106
Persian		5,561	4,790
American		102,830	364,518
Egyptian & African	700	78,262	88,292
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	678
Total	945	3,407,781	3,111,055

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpoon, August 7.

August	... 17.16—.62
September	... 17.46—.62
October	... 17.56—67
November	... 17.61—.59
December	... 17.76—.61
January	... 17.77—.58
February	... 17.77—.58
March	... 17.90—.56
April	... 17.90—.56
May	... 17.91—.60
June	... 17.91—.60
July	... 18.01—.59
August	... 18.01—.59
Sakellaridis, E.G.F. Spot	18.25—.40

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Aug/Sept. shipment sellers £9.2-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Bengal 300 D/J.
Broach 370 A/M.
Broach 350 J/A.
Oomra 337 D/J.

SPOT RATE

Bengal	295	288	281	273
S P.	293	286	279	271
Rajputana	295	288	281	273
S D	368	363	356	349
P A	381	376	369	361
K V	364	359	354	347
Dholera	361	356	351	344
Kalajin	359	356	351	344
Cutch	Nil	364	359	352
Surat	424	419	414	409
Rajpipla	420	415	410	405
Navsari	444	439	434	429
Oomra No. 3	347	340	333	323
C P No. 1	369	362	355	345
C P No. 2	358	351	344	334
Southern		359	354	347 340
Comptah			374	364 354

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

100 Bussan Co. Sindh American 357
100 L K Vashanjee Nagar 277
200 Toyomankwa Sind American 363-1/2
100 Bharat Mill Mudkhed 305
500 Japan T & Co. Sindh American 363
100 Do. Porbandar 335
100 Do. Harda 290
100 G V Lanke & Co. Nagar 270
100 G G Kesha & Co. Saiju 301
100 Japan T & Co. Nandura 317

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid and valce 27/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid and value 28/4-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-1/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Aug. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot 9/9-9/16, Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London. Aug. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes,—
August shipment sellers 45/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes—
August shipment sellers 46/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
August shipment sellers 47/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
August shipment nominal 46/6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 7

Demand Bills 485.12.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 7.

Copper, English Best Selected £65-7/8.
Copper, Braziers £76-1/4.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-5/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £212-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/9-3/4.
Jan/Mar, per cwt 12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,
Oct/Dec per cwt. 12/10-1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 12/11.

WEEKLY BULLION REPORT.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Our Silver market registers a further decline of 14 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices remained steady due to stagnant Shanghai Exchange, but later gave way on long liquidation and Bazar operators and option-dealers selling in consequence of easier advices from Foreign markets. Foreign Banks and Calcutta operators took very little interest in the market. At the close, however, the market displayed a slight recovery in the prices on Commission Houses buying at lower level. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 62-6 for the I settlement on the 1st instant and the lowest Rs. 61-9 on the 4th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0.13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 lower than the last week: the highest price was 2-8 5/16 on the 1st instant. and the lowest 2-8 on the 4th instant.

The London price is 0 1/4 lower. The market was quiet with India being a continuous buyer while China and the Continent sold. America has remained inactive. The New York price is 58 3/4 cents, i.e., 1/2 cent. lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 59 3/8 cents on the 31st July and the lowest 58 3/4 cents on the 4th instant.

The prices for Gold have further declined this week owing to settlement week and poor up-country demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

The market has evinced a somewhat easier tone, this week, owing to lack of

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, August 8.

London Ready 27/2
London Forward 27/2
America Cent 59/2
China Opening 2/8/2. Closing 2/8/3
Ready 61/15
Sawan Opening 61/11, Highest 61/15, Lowest 61/11, Now 61/15
Sawan Opening 61/12, Highest 62/, Lowest 61/12, Now 62/
Tejimundi /13/
Bhadon Opening 61/12, Highest 62/, Lowest 61/12, Now 62/
Tejimundi 1/4

Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought. China and Continent sold. Sellers scarce. Market closed with buyers at the quotation. Undertone steady

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/3. 21/7/3
Sawan 21/7/6
Bhadon 21/7/6
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motilal 21/7/3

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 7.

Silver—Quietly steady.

Spot	..... 27-1/8
Forward	..... 27-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 8.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 1-1/2 Annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled quiet and evidence a drop of about 1/2 anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
S S Hatarana Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S S Queda Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH
Shipment July Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, August Rs 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, September Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan/March Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 8

	cwts.
Wheat	2,452
Linseed	1,348
Rape, Rai & Mustafdseeds	695
Gingellyseeds	17
Poppyseed	17
Groundnuts	8,143
Castorseed	314
Rice	22,037
Myrabollams	851
Cottonseed	3,024
Mowraseed	1,660
Gram	1,711
Joowar	5,675
Bajere	1,296
Coal	1,147 tons.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/3, Highest 49/10/6, Lowest 49/2/6, Closing 49/9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/11, Highest 49/1, Lowest 48/9, Closing 48/15.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9/9, Highest 4/10/3, Closing 4/9/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February 55/14, Highest 56/4, Closing 56/3.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,421	770,963	389,162
Japan & China	8,350	1,303,919	1,507,888
Coast Ports		27,141	24,891
Up-country by Rail		103,956	163,442
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		17,877	26,417
Total		10,771 2,223,856	2,111,800

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 7.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-3/8
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London Closed.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.24.
T T London on Prague. 163.81
Aug/Sept shipment paid £17-7-6.

Rapeseed, Toria.—

Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18-17-6.

sufficient support from foreign countries combined with selling pressure from local bear-operators. We remain in favour of purchases round Rs. 61 and under.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1/2
Banks selling T T 277.
Banks buying T T 275-3/4
Banks buying 3 Mos. 271.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 932
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 122-1/2
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 138-1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 180-1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85-1/2 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 3.16 8th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 13/32 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 Nominal 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 Nominal 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 Nominal 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 Nominal 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11-1/2 7th inst.
£4-4-11-1/2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27-1/8 7th inst. 27 1/16 6th inst.
27 1/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27-1/8 7th inst. 27 1/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/8 7th inst. 59-1/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 7th inst. 4 9/32 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 7th inst. 4-1/2 per cent 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Papeh Rs. 73/10/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|1.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.
Fulwahl Rates.—16th Aug. sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/10/0
1945/55 Rs. 105/15/0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent.
One Month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per rent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-9/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17-18-9.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment Hull sellers £15-16-3
Linseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment nominal £18-5.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS

RAINFALL EXTENDS ALONG WEST COAST

POONA, August 8.

The monsoon remains active in Assam, North Bengal and on Chittagong Coast and has strengthened further in Lower Burma. Rainfall has extended alon Western Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current has extended along West Coast, into Gujarat, and South Rajputana and is feeble.

Rainfall has extended along Western Hima-Burma, Assam, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Bengal, Kumaon Hills, the Punjab East and North. Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are.—Tavoy five inches, Amherst three, Victoria Point, Mergui, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two; Toungo and Akyab one; Lashio a half; Darjeeling five; Chittagong three, Jalpaiguri two, Sibsagar and Coxs Bazar one and a half; Dibrugarh and Dhubri one; Chakrata a quarter; Murree three-quarters, Mount Abu a half; Rawalpindi Sonamarg Rajkot and Surat a quarter; Ratnagiri Meroara and Cochin a half and Bangalore and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in South Burma and increase along the Western Himalayas.

Summary of monsoon forecast for August September 1928. Monsoon rainfall of August and September in the Peninsula and Northwest India is likely to be normal or in excess.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 8.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 8-8-28 Colaba Point 0.08, Fort 0.14, J. J. Hospital 0.24.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 59.17, Fort 74.13, J. J. Hospital 58.38.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 50.70, Fort 61.06, J. J. Hospital 49.25.

Total for the crresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 42.31, Fort 62.55, J J. Hospital 52.51.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.772 inches (.049 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .722 inches (.068 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hrs. —.008.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (2.9 above nromal.)

Minimum tetmperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (0.5 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 192 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Tuesday, the 7th of August, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon continues active in north-east India and has strengthened in Lower Burma. The Arabian Sea current has weakened in Malabar, but is active in south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen on the Punjab-Kumaon hills, but weather remains dry over the rest of north-west India and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—A further increase of rain in Burma and an extension along the Western Himalayas.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.3in., Tavoy 3.0in., Amherst 2.2in., Bassein 1.3in., Diamond Island 1.3in., Kyaukpyu 1.6in., Mergui 0.9in., Victoria Point 0.5in. and Rangoon 0.6in. Skies are overcast in Lower Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded in Upper Burma.

North-east India including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam and Bengal, and locally in Orissa and Bihar: Cherrapunji has had 10.8in., Dhubri 2.6in., Hukitala 3.2in., Dibrugarh 2.1in., Dinajpur 1.7in., Darbhanga 2.1in., Cox's Bazar 1.6in., Jalpaiguri 1.7in., Darjiling 1.6in., Silchar 1.0in. and Purnea 1.1in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the west of Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rainfall has occurred locally in the Kumaon hills and at a few stations in the Central Provinces East. Skies are clear in the west United Provinces, moderately to heavily clouded in Central India West and the Central Provinces West, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal except in Central India West. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 100 deg. at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

North-west India.—There has been local rain in the Punjab hills; Dalhousie has had 1.1in. and Simla 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and Kashmir, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab and Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east and north Punjab nd the North-west Frontier Province, and the maximum alone in Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 112 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the rest of the Madras Presidency and in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan; Cuddalore has had 1.6in., Bangalore 0.9in., Salem 0.8in., Coonoor 0.7in., Mercara 0.5in., Mangalore 0.6in., Madras 0.6in. and Cuddapah 0.5in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Konkan and Hyderabad, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in parts of south-east Madras. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—August 5th, Pasighat (Assam) 5.1in.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

General remarks.—The monsoon has extended along the west coast into Gujarat and south Rajputana, but is feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Punjab East and North, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, Rajputana, west Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and the south of the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the east Central Provinces and the east United Provinces, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and the north Bombay Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104 deg. Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in Gujarat.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rawalpindi	0.18"
Mount Abu	0.48"
Karachi	0.06"
Dwarka	0.14"
Rajkot	0.20"
Veraval	0.13"
Surat	0.20"
Neemuch	0.02"
Ratnagiri	0.45"
Marmugao	0.18"
Karwar	0.10"
Poona	0.03"
Sholapur	0.12"
Belgaum	0.11"
Hyderabad	0.01"
Bangalore	0.19"
Mangalore	0.32"
Calicut	0.32"
Cochin	0.44"
Trivandrum	0.21"
Madras	0.03"
Cuddapah	0.04"

SEARCH FOR TRUTH'S SECRET

"WORLD TEACHER" AS REVOLUTIONARY

A Special Cable to the "Evening News of India" says:—

Reuter's special correspondent at Ommen, Holland, states that in the pinewoods of Eerde Estate, 2,500 men and women, members of the Order of the Star in the East, founded by Mrs. Annie Besant, are encamped, having gathered there from 37 countries in search of the Secret of Truth.

England is represented by 5,000 members, including the Lady Emily Lutyens and Muriel, Countess De La Warr, while Scotland has sent 68 representatives.

The members twice a day listen to Mr. Krishnamurti, over whose teaching that all belief in God and organised religion must be swept away, differences seem likely to arise.

Mr. Krishnamurti, replying to Reuter's correspondent as to what was implied by the "world teacher", said: "The title matters little. Buddha called himself the enlightened one and Christ called Himself the Son of God. It is all the same. We all three have attained Truth. Buddha and Christ did not mean to found religions and they did not claim Divinity. Their followers ascribed it to them. My followers may build a temple over me against my will after I am dead."

Mr. Krishnamurti gripped Reuter's correspondent's arm excitedly and continued: "They wanted to flatter and worship me. If I had accepted I might have been the head of another little religious sect, but the Truth would have been sacrificed.

The tension was eased when Mr. Krishnamurti suddenly turned the conversation to golf and enthusiastically related how he did the North Berwick course in 77. He would never forget seeing his name in a Scottish newspaper after that. It was one of the proudest days in his life. A professional once told him that he could bring down his handicap to plus two.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL IN ASSEMBLY

IMPRISONMENT FOR STRIKES WITHOUT NOTICE

COURTS OF INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION BOARDS TO BE SET UP

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

A Bill dealing with industrial disputes will be introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Mr. McWatters.

The Bill will not have anything to do with workmen in the naval, military or air services of the Crown.

It contemplates the setting up of courts of enquiry and Conciliation Boards.

A court of enquiry will enquire into matters connected with or relevant to the disputes and submit a report to the authority by which it was appointed.

CONCILIATION BOARD'S FUNCTIONS.

A Conciliation Board will consist of three or five persons including the Chairman who will be an independent person, and members, in equal numbers, representing the parties to the dispute. The Board will endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute and submit a report to the appointing authority, but if the parties come to an agreement during the course of the investigation the Board will send a report of the settlement together with the memorandum to the appointing authority.

Every enquiry or investigation will be treated as a judicial proceeding and punishment of fine is proposed if any member of the Court of Board or person connected with the enquiry, discloses information except under certain conditions.

No party will be represented by a legal practitioner except in certain authorised instances regarding public utility services like the railways, posts and telegraphs etc.

PUNISHMENT FOR STRIKE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Strikes without one month's notice are punishable with imprisonment up to one month or with fine and those who abet in this will be punished more severely.

Strikes and lock-outs will be illegal if they are calculated to coerce Government directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community and imprisonment and fine are proposed for those who declare or instigate such strikes and lock-outs.

No person will be subject to expulsion from a Trade Union or Society for refusing to take part in such illegal strikes or lock-out and a court of enquiry may protect such expelled person by ordering his restoration to membership or payment of compensation or damages.—A. P.

WANTED A BORSTAL ACT

HANDICAPS OF REFORMING YOUNG OFFENDERS

BOMBAY JAIL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

According to the administration report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1927 the average daily population of all jails was 12,979 against 12,829 in the preceding year. The number of convicted prisoners was 24,288 against 24,609, while the under-trial prisoners numbered 68,653 against 72,769. While the number of prisoners received into jails in the Presidency proper showed a decline, the contrary was the case in the Sind prisons, where the figures continue to rise year by year. The number admitted in 1927 was 7,025 against 6,822 in 1926 and 5,867 in 1925.

Admissions of Europeans and Anglo-Indians fell from 136 in 1926 to 46 in 1927. The percentage of literate prisoners increased from 14 per cent. to 18 per cent of the total admissions.

Thirty-five prisoners under 16 years of age were admitted as compared with 70 in 1925 and 57 in 1926. The reduction in the number of admissions of very young offenders is no doubt partly due to the operation of the Children's Act, which was brought into force in the City of Bombay at the end of 1926. It is also probable that most courts are beginning to realize the undesirability of sending juveniles to jail when this can possibly be avoided. Two hundred and eight male prisoners were admitted into the Dharwar Juvenile Jail during the year under report. The total number of male youths between the ages of 16 and 21 who were sent to prison fell from 2,075 in 1926 to 1,617 in 1927. 33 per cent. of this number was received into the Bombay City Jails as against 46 per cent. in the previous year.

WANTED A BORSTAL ACT.

"Until a Borstal Act is passed young offenders above the Reformatory age cannot be adequately dealt with", says the Inspector General of Prisons. "At present those with criminal tendencies and associations are usually awarded short sentences which render them ineligible for admission to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail and in any case give insufficient time to attempt reformation. Such youths return to jail over and over again and many of them ultimately become hopeless recidivists. An attempt is being made to reform some of these youths at Yeravda Central Prison where an entirely separate section has been set apart for their accommodation. Here they receive physical and moral training and literary instruction, but the period of incarceration is usually too short for the permanent reformation of habitual criminals to be hoped for." The Inspector General suggests that for dealing with these offenders there should be (a) Children's Courts and reformatories for those under 16 years old. (b) A Borstal Institution for the reformation of those between 16 and 21 years of age who have criminal tendencies and associations. (c) A Juvenile Jail or Juvenile Sections of ordinary Jails where an offender who has committed a crime of passion not indicating any criminal tendency would be sent to undergo the punishment awarded by the Court. (d) A Habitual Juvenile Jail or habitual juvenile section of an ordinary Jail where recidivists who had already been in a Reformatory or Borstal Institution would undergo their sentences and where a further effort should be made to reclaim them.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

There was a very marked reduction in the number of admissions of habitual offenders, which fell from 4,932 in 1926 to 3,527 in 1927. This great improvement is probably due to the further expansion of the system whereby habitual prisoners are transferred prior to release to the prison or Sub-Jail nearest their homes and so can be kept under more efficient police supervision. At present the Nasik Road Central Prison is being specially reserved for habitual prisoners. The provision of separate jails for this class is essential as it is not possible in ordinary prisons to segregate them satisfactorily from casual offenders though every effort is made to erect this.

DISCIPLINE.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security fell from 6,339 to 5,686. The reduction was due to the smaller number of prisoners received into the two Extra Mural Prisons and to fewer punishments involving the use of fetters. The latter fell from 3,264 in 1926 to 3,094 in 1927. The number of cases of Jail offences dealt with by criminal Courts was 48 as compared with 29 in 1926, while the number of floggings decreased from 28 to 18. The offences for which whipping was ordered were 13 cases of assault and 5 of conduct seriously affecting the discipline of the jail. The policy of fostering industry and good behaviour by rewards instead of by the infliction of punishment, made marked progress during the year, and there were 13,089 occasions of special remissions of sentences as compared with 11,789 in 1926.

HEALTH.

The sick rate and death rate in jails showed a decline during the year. The average daily number of sick was 232 against 243 in the preceding year showing a sick rate of 17.9 against 19.0 per thousand. The death rate per thousand was 8.6 against 10.3. This is for the second year in succession, the lowest recorded death rate in the jails of any province in 1927, and constitutes a record in this Presidency. In a few prisons overcrowding still continues. When the Nasik Road Central Prison is completed there will normally be no overcrowding in any of the larger jails in Presidency Proper and some relief may also be afforded to the Sind Jails by transfers to the Presidency.

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 10,308. The average cash earnings of each prisoner sentenced to labour were Rs. 29-12-0 as compared with Rs. 32-2-0 in the year 1926, and the average earnings per prisoner actually employed on Jail manufactures were Rs. 60-9-0 as against 68-8-0 in the preceding year.

PROFITS MADE BY PRISONERS.

The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 25-0-8 and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 50-15-0. The total net profit realized by jails was Rs. 2,58,143 against Rs. 2,89,837 in 1926. The fall in profits was due to reduction in the numbers employed in the Yeravda Prison Press, completion of the Visapur Dam, and difficulty in finding profitable employment for prisoners in the Sind Convict Gang.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1927 was Rs. 18,42,892 giving an average of Rs. 142-10-9 per head. The average cost of feeding the prisoners was Rs. 69-1-6 a head. Establishment and dietary charges account for 79 per cent. of the cost of maintaining prisoners.

The Bombay Prisoners' Aid Society continued to be active during the year. It assisted 417 released prisoners, of whom 97 were admitted into the hostel at Agripada and employment was found for 52.

Arrangements have now been made for regular moral and religious instruction to prisoners usually on Sundays at nearly all the large prisons, the only important exception being Belgaum Central Prison.

"TIMES'" MISLEADING REPORTS

"To The Editor of the Chronicle."

Sir,—Although it would not be quite advisable to rush to the Press at this stage to correct the several inaccuracies and wrong statements that have often appeared in reports of various papers particularly "Times of India", whilst reporting several details and particulars with regard to the negotiations for settlement of Bardoli dispute, as it is presumed that an accurate and authoritative statement will be issued in the course of time giving correct version with regard to these negotiations, still there are inaccurate and wrong statements which are so glaring and prejudicial that I deem it necessary at the earliest opportunity to contradict them from my personal knowledge about this affair.

The first statement I desire to contradict is:

A few days back it was reported that Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel, during his visit to Poona had an interview with His Excellency the Governor. That statement is not correct as during the short stay at Poona, I know that he had neither occasion nor time to leave Sir Chunilal Mehta's bungalow, where he was staying and besides his host he had no interview or conference either with His Excellency or any other Government official. The second statement which calls for immediate contradiction is the one appearing in to-day's issue of the "Times" wherein sub-head line as well as in the body of the report under the heading "BARDOLI SOLUTION" it is stated:

"The Bardoli deadlock has been settled at a Conference at Surat between four members of the Legislative Council, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Garrett, the new Collector of the District". ....

I can again say with my personal knowledge that Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel was not prsent nor had anything to do with Mr. Garrett, the new Collector of the Surat District.

As a matter of fact his visit to Surat City on the 5th instant was in accordance with the programme fixed long before the negotiations were strted i. e. in connection with the observance of the Surat Youth League 'Bardoli Day' and he visited the City in response to a pressing invitation from the Youths of Surat and he had nothing whatever to do with the conference and interviews held by certain M. L.C.s with the Collector.

As stated above there are several other inaccuracies that will need corrections at a later stage but in the meantime in order to do justice to the parties concerned and particularly to Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel, you will kindly insert this and oblige.—Yours etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

Bombay Aug 6.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL REVISION APPLICATION

LEGAL AID SOCIETY DEFENDS ACCUSED

One Bai Mithibai widow of Makan Fakir filed a criminal complaint against Bai Laxmibai widow of Gopal Daya in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, charging her with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 3000/- and certain ornaments, and theft of a Samadaskat book. Mr. J. A. Baxi, Advocate, instructed by the Bombay Legal Aid Society defended the accused. The Magistrate after hearing evidence held that the accused was not guilty of any of the charges against her and discharged her.

The complainant thereupon applied to the High Court in Revision to set aside the said Order of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate. The application was heard by their Lordships on the 31st July and 1st instant. Mr. Velfant instructed by Mr. B. G. Rao appeared for the applicant Mr. J. A. Bavei, advocate, instected by the Legal Aid Society appeared for the accused. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown. After hearing Counsel for the applicant, their Lordships delivered concurring judgments declining to interfere with the order of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate discharging the accused, and dismissed the application.

Calcutta.—According to returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics the grand total of the gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) during the month of July 1928 amounted to Rs. 3,24 lakhs, as against Rs. 355 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 378 lakhs a year ago.—A. P.

OLYMPIC GAMES

FURTHER RECORDS

RETENTION OF WOMEN'S EVENTS

LONDON Aug. 7.

Amsterdam.—The International Amateur Athletic Federation, after a spirited discussion with regard to the retension of women's events in Olympic games, has decided, by 16 votes to 6, to sanction 100 metres flat and 400 metres relay races high jump. Discus and javelin throws, and 80 metres hurdles, but by fourteen votes to eight has rejected 800 and 200 metres races long jump and putting shot.

FOUR WORLD RECORDS RECOGNISED

The Federation has recognised four new world records, namely, Americans 1,600 metres relay race, Kuck's putting shot South African Weightman Smiths high hurdles in a time of 14 and three-fifths second and Finn Yrjolas Decathlon.

WATERPOLO MATCH

In the Olympic waterpolo match Germany beat England by eight goals to five. The victors were all over the opponents' territory in the first half at the end of which the score stood at five to one. Thereafter Britain made a great bid and drew up at five to eight. The Channel swimmer Temme scored twice for Britain.

TWO WORLD RECORDS.

Two world records and one Olympic record were broken in to-day's swimming events. The former were:—In men's 100 metres bacstroke event Kojac (America) established a record of one minute nine and one-sixth seconds. In ladies 200 metres breast stroke competition, Fraulein Schrader (Germany) finished in 3 minutes 11 and three-fifths seconds. The Olympic record in men's 200 metres breast stroke event was established by Tsuruta (Japan) with the time of two minutes 49 and one-fifths second.

In Epee individual final in Olympic games, first, Gandis (France) Buchard (France) second, Calmann (America) third.

CYCLING.

In the Olympic cycling race over a course of 165 kilometeres to Scheveningen and back the following was the order of team performances:—Denmark first: 15 hours nine minutes 14 seconds. Britain second: time 15 hours 14 minutes and three seconds, Italy third 15 hours 32 minutes nil seconds.

In individual performances in the cycling event above, Hanson (Denmark) was first with the time four hours 47 minutes and 18 seconds, Southhall (Britain) seconds: time five hours and 17 seconds; Grandi (Italy) third: time five hours and two minutes and five seconds, and Lauter Wasser (Britain) fourth: time five two minutes 57 seconds.

In Olympic games the anticipated struggle in singles sculls heat for semi-finals between Diamond Sculls champion Joe Wright (Canada) and Collect (Britain) resulted in a victory for the latter by three lengths in seven minutes and 52 seconds. Contrary to expectation the race was a procession from the start. Collect was five lengths ahead at 1,500 metres mark, when Wright exectually put in a terrific spurt. Apparently Wright was tired as a result of the previous contest with Guest representing Canada in the Repechage heat in doubles sculls against France which the former won by three lengths in seven minutes 21 and four-fifths seconds.

Bob Pearce of Australia beat Sautin (France) by 20 lengths in seven minutes 42 and two-fifths seconds. The race served to confirm the impression of the Australians' invincibility. Bob shot away with the customary terrific spurt stroking 42 in the first minute was a length ahead at 100 metres mark and finished as fresh as he had started.

RETENTION OF WOMEN'S EVENTS.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation's decision with regard to the retention of women's events in Olympic games was taken after a dramatic appeal by the air woman Lady Heath in favour of their retention. The opposition to the retention, led curiously by Canada who have done so well in women's events, was supported by Britain and Ireland. Frau Doctor Bergmann, the examining physician of Berlin women athletes, claimed from experience that women's competition in athletics was not injurious.

The Federation decided that swinging and broken hurdles should be considered to have been knocked down and also decided that doping was illegal.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Ulsters v. Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 8th August 1928 have been rejected. £ 5,00,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 15th August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Miss. J. Jhirad, will deliver a lecture on "Role of the Social Worker in Child Welfare."

BOMBAY ENGINEERS.

The development of Bombay during the past three hundred years will be discussed at a meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) to be held at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate on (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. The discussion will be opened by Mr. E. L. M. Hudson, Engineering Editor, "The Times of India."

INTER COLLGIATE DEBATE.

There will be an inter collegiate debate to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. in the Hall when the steudents of St. Xavier's College will propose that "The existence of the League of Nations is detrimental to the interests of the subject Nations."

Mr. Y. J. Meher Ali, General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youths League will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 810 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Jamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique. Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 15th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer Borneo "Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th August and is due to arrive here in the 10th August in the afternoon

The Clan Line S. S. "Chattan" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of 4th instead Clan Line S. S. "Macnavi" left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of 3rd instant.

The Clan Line S. S. "Ranald" arrived at Suez in the evening of 4th instant.

The Clan Line S. S. Sinclair left Liverpool in the evening of 4th instant.

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ULSTERS BEAT COLABA UNITED.

Wednesday's match between the Ulsters and Colaba United resulted in a comfortable victory for the former by five goals to nil. It was obvious that the military were not exerting themselves and it was only in the late part of the second half that they showed a glimpse of their real form. Kelly their full back was the most prominent player on the field. For the Colaba United. Dadu and Balanna showed up best.

The Ulsters opened the scoring through Watson and Ennis added a second goal before the interval. Son after the restart Graham charged the ball into the net and Fitzsimmons scored two more goals as the result of excellent drives.

The Result:—

Ulsters	5 goals
Colaba United	Nil

The teams were:—

Ulsters:—Lockhart; Kelly and Leatham; Dikson, Fee and Mollwaine; Graham, Todd, Ennis, Watson and Fitzsimmons.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Vishwanath and Balannath. Mohmad, Dadu and Adam; Sailam, Ramkrishna, Bapu, Munaswamy and Krishna.

Referee: Mr. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gym. vs. R. A.

GAYA, Aug. 7.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here yesterday and visited Bodh Gya.—A. P.

LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI

30TH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE

The late Dr. Kaikhshru M. Bahadurji died exactly thirty years ago.....on the 5th day of the 12th month of Yezdezardi 1267. Three decades have passed since the death of this great and good Parsi doctor, but the memories of the great services he rendered during his brief but glorious career to all the communities of this cosmopolitan city in general, and the Parsis in particular have proved unforgettable. The beloved name of Bahadurji is enshrined in the hearts of thousands of families, rich and poor, whom he helped medically or financially or both, according to the means of the patients. His unique services at the time of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in the latter half of the nineteen when people were dying like flies in Bombay, and when even some doctors were known to care more for their own lives or those of their relatives than those of the ailing and the dying, have earned an undying fame as the brave doctor worked like a Trojan from early morning till late in the evening daily. In those sombre days he laid his community under a deep debt of gratitude by giving his personal services for the efficient running of the Parsi Fever Hospital which was then located in Cama's bungalow at Byculla, in which patients suffering from plague, were ably treated.

He was cut off in the prime of his life to the great regret of Bombavites. His memory is kept green amidst us by one of his truest friends, Mr. Hormusji Ardeshar Dubash, the (well-known florist of Bombay. For the last thirty years he has been observing the death anniversary with a zeal and solemnity rarely to be observed among the rising generation, without caring for the trouble or the innumerable hardships put in his way by idle scandal-mongers, often undergoing personal loss of money, not to mention the neglect of his profession. From his personal experience he has found that the best way to observe the death anniversary in befitting solemnity was to perform the Navjote ceremony of poor Parsi children (or orphans) whose parents would otherwise be unable to initiate them into Zoroastrianism. Besides this..... and this is of far greater importance—he has been uniting poor Parsis into wedlock, looking into each and every detail of their dress, ornaments, etc. Every year a number of children and one or two couples thus get the benefits, which would ordinarily be denied them for years together, if not for ever. Now his proud record, which he is too shy to boast of, is the performance of the Navjote ceremony of 236 children and marrying 36 couples.

WEDNESDAY'S FUNCTION.

The 30th anniversary was observed on Wednesday afternoon with the usual solemnity. The Jashan ceremony was first performed in the presence of a large gathering. Prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of the mighty dead (including that of the great doctor) in the spiritual world. Then the Navjote ceremony of eight children was performed who received their "baptism" into "one of the greatest religions of the world, to use the phrase of Dr. Annie Besant. This was followed by a marriage ceremony of one Parsi couple which was performed and watched with keen interest by all.

Mr. Fredoon K. Dadachanji who presided on the occasion, dwelt on the importance of the observance of the anniversary, how Mr. Hormasji Dubash was toiling all these years to commemorate his memory, and was going to do so in future.

MR. DUBASH THANKS.

Mr. Hormasji Dubash thanked all those persons who had helped him in the successful observance of this annual function. He referred to the apathy of some of his co-religionists who whilst being approached to give their quota to the fund, turned a deaf ear, while, in marked contrast to that, there were some gentlemen who, on the mere mention by him of giving help, readily helped him with sums of Rs. 300 and 100. In thanking all those who had helped him, he particularly mentioned the name of Mr. Edalji D Allbless his collaborator who was giving him all assistance for many years past unostentatiously. To him he could only offer a floral tribute of a rose—which he did amidst cheers.

Later on, a dinner was given when covers were laid for over 750 persons, men, women and children.

The gathering dispersed after wishing Mr. H. A. Dubash and his brothers and also Mr. Allbless, long life and thanking them for making the function a success.

THE HAPPY NEWS.

Parsis will be glad to hear that Mr. Dubash is to continue his labour of love in future and not to give it up as some irresponsible party had announced in papers.

"A SORDID LOVE DRAMA"

CHARGE AGAINST BANK SHROFF

"A love drama of a sordid nature full of intrigues in which the first accused and the wife of the complainant are the principal actors." This was counsel's opening remarks in the case in which Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Vacha, Head Shroff of the Hongkong Bank, Bombay, and a watchman of the same firm stand charged before Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court with insult and abetment of assault at the instance of Mr. Erachsha H. Shroff, formerly an Inspector in the B. E. S. T. Co.

Mr. Ghavaria appeared for the complainant. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad and Mr. P. N. Godinho defended the accused.

In opening the case Mr. Ghavaria said that that first accused, Vacha, held a responsible position in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and further was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate.

Magistrate:—Is there no prospect of an amicable settlement?

Rao Bahadur C. Setalvad: No, Sir! This is only one of a series of attempts at blackmail and I am going to prove it to your Worship's satisfaction.

Mr. Ghavaria: Let Mr. Vacha give an undertaking that in future he will not have anything to do with my client's wife and he will consent to drop these proceedings.

Rao Bahadur C. Setalvad: We cannot do that because it will imply an admission from my client of something which the Court of Law has already announced as not existing. A case was filed sometime ago by the complainant against Mr. Vacha and another charging them with adultery, but the Magistrate (Mr. Mehta) refused to issue any process against my client.

LETTER AND WARNING.

Continuing Mr. Ghavaria stated that the complainant came to know the first accused through one Jamshedji J. Bhagwagar. Some time later the first accused sent the complainant to Secunderabad with a letter of recommendation to a firm there. While there, complainant received certain information about the intimacy of the first accused and his friend Bhagwagar with complainant's wife. The latter thereupon hastened back to Bombay and made careful enquiries for four months. In March 1926 complainant sent a registered letter to the first accused informing him of his suspicions regarding his (Vacha's) illicit intimacy with his wife and warning him to desist from such attentions in future. Both the letter and the warning remained unheeded.

In May 1926 complainant received further confirmation of his suspicion. In June 1926, the accused started harrassing the complainant and even threatening him with violence. As such the complainant wrote to the Commissioner of Police and sought his protection. Thereafter complainant filed an information against Bhagwager and another in the Bandra Court charging them with adultery. Both were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction, however, was (quashed on appeal on a minor legal point. This, counsel submitted, seemed to have emboldened the first accused and his friends and all of them confirmed their intrigues with his (complainant's) wife.

MEETING NEAR BANK.

"This has marred my client's married life and has separated husband and wife for ever," added counsel. On August 8, 1927, counsel continued, complainant saw the first accused in the premises of the Hongkong Bank in the company of complainant's wife in a manner which showed closest intimacy between them.

Court: Why don't you go to the Parsi Matrimonial and obtain a divorce.

Mr. Ghavaria: We are going to do so. But if there is any chance of a reconciliation between my client and his wife why should these people stand in the way.

Proceeding counsel said that on seeing his wife in the Bank complainant was provoked and therefore asked accused for an explanation. Instead of giving an explanation, counsel alleged, the first accused asked the second to put complainant out of the Bank, but in the meantime a European employee of the Bank intervened and complainant was advisd to proceed in a Court of Law.

The case is proceeding.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 45,799-1-0 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previous announced Rs. 45,799-1-0, Mr. Anandji Pragji Rs. 251, Total Rs. 46,050-1-0.

BERLIN TO KABUL BY AIR.

(By G. K. N).

When King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan on his grand tour through Europe visited President Von Hindenburg in Berlin, the latter offered to the King as a present from the German Empire a three-motor Junkers Air-plane. The gift expressed the appreciation in which is held this all-metal flying machine,—the most remarkable product of German industry. King Amanullah Khan thereafter called upon Prof. Junkers and inspected his works at Dessau and with lively interest examined the extensive factory. The King also saw the largest civil station in Europe at Temple-Hof in Berlin, where every day dozens of Junkers' planes regularly plying an air service take off and land. Finally the wonderful flight of the Junkers machines which the King observed with the Afghan Queen by his side induced him to acquire by purchase two of similar air craft.

With a large amount of spare parts, these three Junkers machines left Berlin and flying over Moscow, Baku, Teheran, Meshed, and Herat, reached Kabul in perfect safety. This journey across the air by the Junkers' heavy air craft from the German capital over Russian territory and the metropolis of Persia to the chief city of Afghanistan served as the most impressive propaganda for Junkers.

With a penetrating judgment King Amanullah of Afghanistan has realised the importance and necessity of air communication between his country and its neighbours. From the experiences which Persia has acquired through the wholly reliable passenger and air service of Junkers, it may be confidently expected that before long regular air communication will be established between the two friendly powers of Afghanistan and Persia.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

LADIES PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of a Ladies Sub-committee to popularise co-operative movement amongst Ladies, recently appointed by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute a public meeting for Ladies was held on Staurday last at Saraswati Quarters, Gamdevi. Miss Kashibai Nowrange presided and Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar delivered her lecture on "Co-operation and Women."

The President having introduced the Lecturer, as a zealous co-operator, Mrs. Shamtabai Kashalk. said "Time has reached when we must review our family economic circumstances. It is the male sect that toils from morn to eveuing for the maintenance and the support of the family and the fair sex enjoys upon their labours as parasites. The result is that men have become very anxious as to their future well-being and women have become idle, and spend their leisure hours in chatting and critising the actions of others. Were their leisure hours utilized for some productive purpose, it would add a substantial income to their family budget, and the sterner would be partly relieved from their domestic anxieties. To do this sort of productive work capital is needed, and it will be unwise to expect capital to flow from a single source at this stage of economic embarrassment. The best way is to accummulate smaller individual private savings into collective capital, and to start some home industries upon its strength. This will give occupation to those who are actually starving and would yield a decent interest on the capital which would induce us save more and become thrifty."

Mr. S. G. Warty,, the chairman of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute said "Co-operation is the gospel of light which will enlighten the hearts of all, and will make people think of their present economic position and present them a picture of glorious future of mankind.

The president exhorted the audience to avail themselves of the Maharashtriya Ladies Co-operative Society to the best of their advantage.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF M. SC. EXAMINATION.

The results of the M.Sc. Examination (1928) are as under:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Joseph F. R. D'Almeida, Raghunath Balvant Joglekar, Janardan Neelkanth Karve, Kottiazath Narayana Menon, Chimanlal Himatlal Shah, Ramniklal Keshavlal Trivedi.

PASS.

Haribhai Ranchhodji Desai, Narsinve Guracharya Gajendragad, Subodhchandra Manmukhram Mehta, Ballapini Nanjunda Sastry, Kantilal Mohanlal Shah, Nanasaheb Ramji Tawde.

MEDALS.

The Moos Medal has been awarded to Janardan Neelkanth Karve and the Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai Gold Medal to Ramniklal Keshavlal Trivedi.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928.

The "Evening News of India" is at it again, at the mischievous job of giving advice to the Government of Bombay which they will be foolish to accept and of lecturing to the Nationalists about the real import of the Bardoli settlement.

To the latter the E. N. is anxious to point out that they have nothing to crow over with delight in regard to the settlement. It tells them in fact "it may be Government have conceded a little too much." To the Government it suggests that they should place on record "an appreciation of the loyalty and good work of these officials during the agitation and transfer them to other districts.

• • • •

This is indeed a novel method of recording "appreciation." Why the E. N. suggests it is clear from the fact of its great concern for Mr. Almoula, the Deputy Collector. It desires that Government should make of this young officer a scape-goat and transfer him elsewhere on the ostensible ground that he has a host of enemies amongst Satyagrahis."

• • • •

A true Satyagrahi can have no enemies. We do not know that Mr. Almoula feels uncomfortable at Bardoli or Surat. But there is no doubt that those who read red revolution in the Bardoli movement are eager to wreak their wrath on the poor and misguided man.

• • • •

This is a smart way to cover up a defeat. But why should not Government "appreciate" Mr. Smart's services and also of Mr. Smythe's by suggesting to the Government of India that these two officers can be loaned out elsewhere. Sir Malcolm Hailey, for example, may be glad to secure such smart people for the "efficiency and no d—d nonsense" rule he will be advocating in the United Provinces.

• • • •

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister, is reported to be willing to metamorphose himself into Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Member of Council. If this is true it illustrates a vicious practice in dyarchy.

• • • •

Are Ministers to be responsible and amenable to the Legislature or are they "the adopted sons" of the bureaucrats looking to it for further favours? The question is often asked and the promotion from a Ministership to a Membership of which instances multiply provides an eloquent answer that the latter interpretation is true. By the way, is his contemplated translation the reason why Mr. Pradhan voted for co-operation with the Simon Commission?

• • • •

"All who know and love India are concerned only that security from outside aggression, law and order and just Government should bbe guarranteed to the helpless and ignorant millions who under impartial British Rule have made marked progress" thus the Lord Sydenham of Coombe.

• • • •

Now, what is wrong with this I ask you? Is it not a fact that "helpless and ignorant millions" have made marked progress under impartial British Rule? If so are not security, law and order etc. under impartial British rule necessary for a continued marked progress in helplessness and ignorance?

• • • •

American Business Man:—"Mind you well, Sonny, business is the greatest game with infinite opportunities for shots and strokes."

Son:—"I guess I grasp that, dad. You stroke the customer first, and then shoot the bill at him."

MARATHA BALLAD SINGER.

TREAT FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC

Mr. Govindrao Desai, the founder and conductor of Shri Gopal-Gayan Samaj of Poona is now an Bombay. He is the only musician in Maharastra who has devoted his life to the revival of historic and heroic Ballad songs and is doing pioneer work in that field. With a view to give to the Bombay public an opportunity to hear his patriotic and thrilling ballads he has agreed to stay in Bombay for one month. All the institutions and individuals desirous of arranging his programmes should consult The Union Agency, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 2. Tel. No 22026.

HUSBAND'S CONVERSION LEADS TO SEPARATION

WIFE TO RECEIVE MONTHLY ALIMONY

The petition for maintenance filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Mrs. Edith De Witmann against her husband Mr. Henry De Witmann, was disposed of on Wednesday when His Worship passed orders directing the respondent to pay the petitioner a monthly alimony of Rs. 80.

HUSBAND CHANGES RELIGION.

The petitioner's case was that she married the respondent in England two years ago. Very recently the couple came down to India where the respondent became a Hindu under the name of Satyanand. This had serious consequences on their domestic happiness till they were forced to separate. From that time except for the first month, the petitioner alleged that the respondent ceased to send her maintenance.

When the case was called up on Wednesday, Mr. Abreja for the respondent intimated to the Court that his client was prepared to pay any reasonable amount of alimony to his wife and did not wish more dirty linen to be washed in public.

RESPONDENT'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Continuing, Counsel for respondent said that at present his client was getting a salary of Rs. 350 and paying a monthly rent of Rs. 90 while other expenses ran up to Rs. 280 or thereabout. Further, he had a debt of Rs. 5,000 and had already filed a petition in insolvency. Under the circumstances, Counsel submitted that his client would not be able to pay more than Rs. 75 her a month. He had always been willing to pay her that amount but she sought to obtain more than that.

After carefully going through the case, His Worship ordered the respondent to pay Rs. 80 per month to the applicant as maintenance.

THE NEW LOAN

APPLICATION FOR RS. 22 CRORES

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

The Deputy Controller of Currency has issued the following communique:—

Applications for the new Government of India loan on the 7th August amounted approximately to 22 crores of rupees. —A. P.

MR. ZAVERI ON GOVERNMENT LOAN

With reference to the interview of Mr. Zaveri of Messrs. Chaganlal Zaveri and Company regarding the Government loan published in yesterday's "Chronicle," what he wished to say was that if any of his clients sought his advice, he would offer his impartial opinion, but it is incorrect to say that if his clients want the New Loan, he would advise them not to buy the same.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug.
Previous Closing Rate	19
To-day's Opening Rate	19.2
Difference	+
To-day's Closing Rate	19.0
Difference	+

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 8
Previous Closing Rate	10.06
To-day's Opening Rate	10.1
Difference	+ .02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.4
Difference	+ .32

Crop Report	14,291,000
Weather Report	67.
Ginning Report	89,90
Broach Expectation	385 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 8
Silver Ready	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of the Market is steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 8
1st Settlement	61 10 0
2nd Settlement	61 15 0

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Speciality in Carborundum, Electricity, Chemicals, Soda Water Machines, Ice Plants, Soap Plants, Small Industrial Machinery, Artificial Silk, Perfumery, Hair and Leather Belting, Bictumenous Paints, Iron Creek Preventing Cement, Steel Hardening Compound, Fluxite Soldering Paste, High Grade Grease American Lubricants and Grease, Belt Paste High Pressure Red Sheet Steam, Jointings, Estimate for Match Factory, Soap Plants, Oil Mid, Flour Mills, Ice Plants, Laundry Machineries etc., only given on receipt of reliable data information and also State Capital requred to be invested.

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H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers,

Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928.

RUINOUS LAND REVENUE POLICY

Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution in the Council on land revenue assessment was in effect a vote of censure on Government's land revenue policy and in particular on their new Bill. The resolution, as modified by Mr. Kale's amendment to the effect that the Bill be withdrawn and a fresh Bill be drafted, was carried by the House in the teeth of official opposition. This result is not surprising as the public is now practically unanimous in condemning the present land revenue policy as antiquated, uncertain, inequitable and arbitrary and in demanding its drastic revision. In his eagerness to praise the new Bill, the Revenue Member practically admitted many of the defects in the old policy but could hardly convince the House that the Bill was any improvement on that policy. Public agitation against the land revenue system is nearly two generations old but it was not till the Joint Parliamentary Committee condemned it in 1919 that Government's eyes were opened. The Committee recommended that land revenue like other taxes should be brought under legislative control and that the methods of assessment should be more clearly defined. The Committee stated that "the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements and the other chief processes which touch the well-being of revenue payer." It will be seen from this quotation that the Parliamentary Committee required the fresh land revenue legislation to be comprehensive. It was to give effect to this recommendation, endorsed by the Bombay Legislative Council, that Government appointed a Committee in 1924. That Committee made a number of specific recommendations. But instead of embodying all or most of these recommendations in a comprehensive Bill, Government have turned down most of them and have adopted one which was deliberately rejected by the Committee. It was because Government's Bill was extremely narrow in its scope and contained some reactionary proposals that Mr. Jog's resolution was carried by the Council in spite Government opposition.

The most objectionable part of the Bill was that which sought to make "rental value" the basis of assessment in place of the present basis, "the profits of agriculture." As we have pointed out before, Government have already relied upon rental values as the basis of assessment and are now seeking to get legislative sanction for their unauthorised procedure. It will be remembered that there has been for some time past a hot controversy about this attempt to change the basis of assessment. A number of responsible officials condemned not very long ago the method of relying on rental values. Some of these were quoted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his correspondence with Government in connection with the Bardoli dispute which arose principally out of Government's reliance on rental values. The Land Revenue Committee has, after a full consideration of the question, rejected rental values as a basis and recommended "profits of cultivation", practically another phrase for profits of agriculture. Yet the Revenue Member, in his long and somewhat pedantic rigmarole, has the naivete to tell the House that after all "profits of agriculture" and "rental values" mean much the same thing. If that is so, why are Government so insistent on changing a phrase which has done well all these years and with which the public is quite satisfied? To this Mr. Rieu answers that the term "rental value" has the special merit "that it carries with it the implication of the method, the only practicable and reliable method and the method always used by the cultivators, landowners and tenants themselves of measuring the factor of profits of cultivation." The language is a little vague and yerbose, but the content and Government's actual policy make it sufficiently clear that Government prefer the term "rental values" because, it indicates the method of measuring net profits of cultivation and the very indication will gradually be understood to justify the method of measurement. In other words, Government would take the known rents on leased lands and calculate on their basis the "rental values" of all similar but unleased lands and would conclude that these values are the net profits of agriculture. But precisely there is the danger of the method and, therefore, of using the term "rental values." Every student of Indian economics knows that in most parts of India, the rents levied by landlords from poor cultivators are far from being economic rent, that is, rents truly measuring net profits of cultivation. They are more or less rack rents and are possible for various reasons. Many cultivators pay uneconomic rents because they cannot get any work otherwise, or because they have an exaggerated regard for the status of a land-owner or because they are hopelessly indebted to the landlords. Some other cultivators do likewise because, along with agriculture they can carry on small subsidiary industries, neither kind of work by itself being economic but both together giving just enough to live upon. An experienced Settlement Officer, Mr. Webb, has observed that land revenue is often paid not out of profits of agriculture but out of wages earned by non-agricultural work. In these circumstances to calculate the net profits of agriculture on non-leased land from the rents on leased lands is for Government to be the biggest rack renting landlords. The method may swell land revenue but will crush the cultivator.

Mr. Rieu professed to mean by "rental values" "the surplus out of the total or gross assets that was left over after the cultivator of the land had actually paid for all the costs of cultivation and reserved to himself and his family that remuneration for his labour and enterprise which is determined by the standard of the day." With such a surplus as the basis of assessment no one will quarrel. But Government do not embody this paraphrase of the term "rental values" in their Bill. And competition rents on leased lands cannot measure the surplus that Mr. Rieu has in view. Whatever term Government use to indicate such a surplus, they must embody its description as given above in the new Bill and should also indicate all the items of cost of cultivation to be deducted from the gross product of cultivation. There can be no other equitable method of ascertaining net profits whether called so or by any other term. But as between terms, we object to "rental values," partly because it suggests a vicious method and because it also suggests and subtly strengthens the wrong theory that Government constitute the owner of all land in the country. It is not yet quite clear whether Government would re-draft their Bill in the light of the discussion in the Council. Probably Government will not. But, whatever Government would do, the public must go on agitating for a complete and not piece-meal revision of the present ruinous land revenue policy and for bringing it under full legislative control and the main item of reform should be the determination of an exemption limit. That policy has beggared the whole cultivating class and driven it to destitution and unending indebtedness. Even the will to improve the land is nearly fled from the cultivator because of his dread that the improved land might only tempt Government to pounce upon it and levy on it more than proportionate revenue. It is time indeed that the peasants were organised like their comrades in Bardoli and taught to demand from Government a just land revenue policy. Their well-organised and peaceful agitation is the only alternative to a universal agrarian revolution.

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

According to an Associated Press message the Nehru Committee's report will be published about the 10th instant. It is extremely gratifying to learn that the report is unanimous. This means a great deal as the Committee includes representatives of the leading organisations in the country, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation and the Hindu Mahasabha. It is obvious that the recommendations do not commit the above organisations. Never-the-less it is a great thing that prominent members of divergent schools of thought have found much common ground though no indication is given as to how the Hindu-Muslim differences have been adjusted. The report is understood to have recommended Dominion Status for India. In spite of the resolution of the Congress declaring Independence as its ultimate goal, it is quite possible for a Congressman to accept the Committee's recommendation for the time being. It is also desirable for Congressmen to do so as they have to carry the whole country with them.

It is well that the Committee has given serious consideration to the question of the Indian States. It is understood to have recommended that anxious Indian Princes should be assured of their "status quo" and that their relations with a self-governing India will remain what they are to-day with the Government of India. It is but fair to the Princes that all their present legitimate rights should be specifically safeguarded in the Swaraj Constitution. The complete assimilation of the States to the Swaraj Government must necessarily be left to time as it needs the assent and the good-will of the Rulers and the people of the States. What is referred to by the Committee as the Crown theory, rationally interpreted, is not inconsistent with the Committee's recommendation, so long at any rate as the Swaraj Government is of the Dominion type.

WELCOME MOVE.

The very much belated but none the less welcome decision of the Government of Bombay to call a conference of representatives of mill-owners and strikers in order to ascertain whether they would be prepared to accept a Conciliation Board to be appointed by Government should go a great way in easing the present situation in the textile industry of this city. The continuance of that situation spells misery and starvation to thousands of mill operatives and the welcome announcement made on Wednesday in the Legislative Council by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah should encourage the Strike Committee to say that if the Conciliation Board is composed of a personnel which commands the confidence of both sides, it has no objection whatever to state its case before it and abide by its decision. As regards the mill-owners they should very readily grasp this opportunity of seeking an end to their troubles by co-operating with the Board. It is high time counsels of reason prevailed in this long-drawn quarrel which affects not only the two parties immediately concerned but also the economic position and prosperity of this city.

INTERESTED CRY.

Signs are already becoming evident that the Anglo-Indian Press is ready to seize every opportunity to show to the Simon Commission how in various aspects of Self-Government Indians have failed to profit by the opportunities already allowed to them by their gracious "trustees." The "Times of India" takes hold of two cases of maladministration in local Self-Government, the affairs of the Nasik and Sholapur districts boards, and warns Indians against the danger of demanding freedom from official control. Interested partisans of the bureaucratic contention for stiffening such control forget, however, that maladministration cannot be cured by merely cursing alleged Indian inefficiency. The true remedy is to bring out the civic patriotism of the right type of rural Indian and allow it full scope to learn, even by making mistakes at first, how to administer local affairs in an upright, unbiassed manner. It is because there is a feeling commonly prevalent amongst the present worthies who aspire successfully for civic honours in rural India that rigid official control is always there if they go wrong, that maladministration is never nipped in the bud. Chicago provides an unpleasant and illuminating commentary on how shockingly bad the civic Government of a modern American city can be but nobody in America makes that a reason for curtailing the powers of local authorities.

ADVANCE KARNATAK

Karnatak is, indeed, up and doing, thanks to the recent unification movement. Of the several conferences that were held last week at Bagalkot not the least important was the Karnatak Merchants' Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Nagappa Abdulpurkar, a leading merchant of Sholapur. The President dwelt on the great commercial achievements of Karnatak in the past and its present needs and called upon all the Kannadigas to exploit to the fullest extent the natural resources of their province. He specially urged them to establish a Karnatak Chamber of Commerce. The suggestion was promptly accepted by the Conference and we have no doubt the Karnatak Chamber will soon be an accomplished fact. It will no doubt supply a long and much felt want. Karnatak has certainly great commercial possibilities and a separate Chamber of Commerce is bound to be very helpful in its industrial and commercial progress. Karnatak merchants have also an idea of starting a large Central Bank for the Province. There are flourishing Co-operative Banks in the Province with a large network of Co-operative Societies all over the Province. But there is still room for a large joint-stock Bank for the benefit of the trading class. We hope the Bank will not be long in following the Chamber of Commerce.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

OPPRESSIVE, AND INELASTIC

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

VIII*

This is in brief the present system and it is a pity that the Land Revenue Committee could not agree on any measure of reform. For it has many serious defects. It is unequal in its incidence on the various parts of the Presidency. As pointed out above the pitch of the assessment in any particular Taluka has been fixed at the original settlement, and there was no uniform practice and no suitable test by which this could be regulated. It has, therefore, happened that some parts of the Presidency, e.g., Gujerat are more heavily assessed than the others. But even as between the different talukas of a district or sometime the different groups within the same taluka there are serious discrepancies in the incidence of land revenue. The vast extent of this is made clear by Appendix V of the land revenue committee's report. The percentage of rent taken by the new maximum rates levied in some recently assessed talukas given in this table varies between 8 per cent to 54 per cent. In the Taloda taluka in W. Khandesh while in one group only 15 per cent. is taken in another it is 41 per cent. These variations condemn our system of land taxation as highly unjust. Secondly, the incidence of the tax on th eagriculturists is unduly high.

OPPRESSIVE.

The usual excuse that this high incidence is a heritage of former times is absurd because on that ground very many of the oppressive exactions of some of the fromer Indian Governments could well be revived. In former times again the land revenue was by far the most important source of revenue, which it is not to-day. You have to compare merely the incidence of the land tax with that of the income tax to be convinced that our richest industrialists are let off with a considerably smaller proportion of their income than our poorest peasant proprietors. There is further no graduation, no differentiation between the poor and the rich; the tax is levied at a flat rate, with the result that it is most burdensome on the poorest of revenue payers a flagrant violation of all canons of taxation. No doubt as long as the land revenue remains a land tax and is not converted into a personal tax it will not be possible to introduce into it a system of graduation; but then this is a further reason for placing our pitch of assessment at a very moderate level. We must lay the flat rate at a point at which it will not be burdensome, not to the average revenue payer, but to the poorest revenue payer. This also points to the conclusion that a pitch of assessment which may be fair in a province with a Zamindari settlement, i.e. a province in which the bulk of the revenue payers are fairly well-to-do land-owners, will become an intolerable burden in a Ryotwari tract where a large number of revenue payers are peasant proprietors cultivating uneconomic holdings.

INELASTICITY—GREATEST DEFECT.

The greatest defect, however, of the land revenue system is its inelasticity. A burden once levied at the revision settlement cannot be lightened for thirty years to come and the only way in which the cultivator can escape or lessen the burden is by relinquishing his land! Giving up his land is an extreme step which no cultivator will take unless the rates are positively ruinous; and it is a complete refutation of Government's claim of having always been moderate that we find even this extreme being taken in some talukas (vide South Daskroi's settlement report). It is only when people would give up their lands rather than pay their assessments that at the next settlement the rates are reduced. Whenever the revision takes place immediately after a period of large price rise this inelasticity in the assessment means a special hardship on the people. One of the main reasons of the Deccan Riots in the seventies of the last century was found in the immense increases revenue leased on cotton prices obtained during the American Civil War. But it requires a riot of this magnitude to make Government realise that the enhancements were hastily sanctioned. If a steady deflation policy is followed in India during the near future we may expect a similar result from the enhancements sanctioned since the war. The inelasticity is felt in another way also. The land revenue is an average revenue and the cultivator, in theory, is expected to pay the land revenue in bad years out of the extra profits of the good years. The land revenue charge is never lessened except when the annewari is declared to be below 4 annas—an extremely rare event. The suspensions do not help much for they merely add on to the burden of the following years. The theory may be good but what are the results? Even the taxation committee has to admit that in bad years this theory forces the cultivator to borrow in order to pay the land revenue. And when we do not expect even our cotton magnates to make full provision for the depression from out of the profits of the boom period, is it not absurd for us to expect the small owner-cultivators to so manage their economy from year to year that whatever the nature of the year they are able to pay the same big slice in land revenue payments. Agricultural incomes are obviously less certain than industrial incomes. The cultivator has practically speaking "no" margin of savings and yet we accept and apply this curious

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 17th, 23rd, 27th and 31st ultimo and 2nd and 4th instant respectively.

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Same Old Firm.

Lord Cushenden succeeds temporarily at the British Foreign Office Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been forced to absent himself from directing the foreign policy of the British Isles owing to his being ordered complete rest. His illness at this particular moment is singularly unfortunate. Although Canada, Australia and South Africa expressed general agreement with the Kellogg peace proposals, it is an open secret that the Governments of these portions of the British Commonwealth do not see eye to eye with the Tory Government in Great Britain in regard to the latter's handling of the question of outlawry of war. But Sir Austen Chamberlain has been putting on the brave pretence that the good old firm British Empire Unlimited is based on sound business principles, the principles of pushing on with the policy of commercial exploitation through political coercion wherever possible in the whole world. If Lord Cushenden as his temporary substitute at Geneva can carry on the business of the same old firm in the Chamberlain manner of remembering Providence and its wishes in the case of Egypt and Britain's "regional" difficulties elsewhere, the moment any sincere move is made for real disarmament, he will receive high praise from all true British Imperialists.

The Great Hitch.

The peace talks continue in Europe and in due time Mr. Kellogg will come over and amidst the fanfares of international rejoicings will declare at Paris that all the most important Governments of the world having signed the Peace Pact, the outlawry of war is, amongst civilised peoples, a practicable proposition. The great hitch, however, is that amongst these civilized people there are some who believe in talking about peace only when they have an enormous amount of war material ready for use. The move to end war by pooling together their naval fleets, which is now being discussed by the British and French Foreign Offices, is an unpleasant commentary on the peace proposals. And then there are rights which every one of the "High Contracting Parties" will claim as inherent in every peace agreement. The Kellogg Pact, according to an influential body of French public opinion, "interferes with the right of France to invade Germany at will without consulting the League of Nations or anybody else." Mr. Kellogg's job is not yet quite easy.

Coolidge Comes To The Fore.

President Calvin Coolidge has the enviable reputation of being a silent man. He may have to shake hands with all and sundry. American Democracy demands it. But he knows how to save his lung power and also how to avoid embarrassing himself by making public pronouncements. So when the President now ventures to prophesy that he considered it almost certain that Mr. Hoover would succeed him at White House in November next, it may be taken for granted that this is a party declaration of first class importance and that Mr. Calvin Coolidge has decided to come to the fore and lead the electoral fight on behalf of Mr. Hoover against the Democrats and their nominee, Governor Al Smith. It is to be a grand fight. "Automobile kings" are taking sides in it. Hoover has Henry Ford on his side. Al Smith has on his John F. Raskob, "the man who has made not only millions but millionaires." Ford is for the Drys. Raskob for the Wets. The issue, therefore, is not only between Hoover and Al Smith but between the Pro—and the Anti-Prohibitionists. The dry sentiment is strong in America. In alliance with the anti-Catholic sentiment it hopes to put Hoover easily in office.

Afghan Independence Day.

The Afghan Independence Day, which falls on 16th instant, is expected to be celebrated this year with more than usual eclat all over Afghanistan. According to a Free Press message a record number of visitors are expected to attend the official celebrations to get first hand information about the reforms which King Amanullah has introduced since his return from Europe. It is said that the King will address the public on social topics like the purdah and polygamy. We wish that many Indians could mark their appreciation of the spirit of freedom and reform now inspiring their neighbour country by celebrating the Independence day. We also wish that some Indians should proceed to Afghanistan to get first-hand knowledge of the King's programme and methods of reform.

HOW BARDOLI SETTLEMENT WAS ARRIVED AT

NARIMAN ON SCENES BEHIND THE STAGE

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA AND SARDAR

STATESMANSHIP OF GOVERNOR AND SIR CHUNILAL

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

A connected account of the negotiations which happily led to an honourable settlement of the Bardoli dispute was given by Mr. Kurshed F. Nariman, M.L.C., in the course of a talk he had with a representative of the Free Press.

"The general impression after the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislative Council was," said Mr. Nariman, "that that sort of defiant utterance would certainly close the doors for any fresh negotiations and all were preparing for a grim fight. That speech, however, did not produce any impression either on the peasants of Bardoli or the brave band of Satyagraha workers and their leaders. And though in the speech His Excellency assumed an uncompromising attitude, still he and his colleagues in the Cabinet were keenly desirous and anxious to arrive at an honourable settlement. Hence immediately after the speech informal discussions, negotiations and conferences between the Government members and some elected representatives in the Council started. In these negotiations members from Gujarat and Bombay took a prominent part. But, unfortunately, all these negotiations led nowhere as neither party engaged in the negotiations were in a position to deliver the goods."

MORE ANXIOUS ABOUT IZZAT.

"The only person who could speak with authority on behalf of the Bardoli peasants," continued Mr. Nariman, "was Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and unless he consented all negotiations would prove futile Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai went on in his own way and appeared to be more interested in the preservation of Government prestige than national honour and certain terms were offered through him by the Government to the Gujarat members which it was impossible to accept consistently with naional honour and self-respect. On the other hand Sir Chunilal Mehta after conferring with Mr. Lalji Naranji suggested certain other terms which appeared to be more honourable and at least furnished a basis for further negotiations."

At this stage it was found that it would not be possible to proceed without Sjt Vallabhbhai Patel or his accredited agent to accept or reject the terms. So it was decided that Mr. Nariman and Mr. Haribhai Amin should proceed to Bardoli and Ahmedabad to place the two sets of terms before Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhi Patel. Mr. Nariman was entrusted with the terms drafted by Sir Chunilal and Mr. Amin carried the terms proposed by Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai.

PROPOSALS TURNED DOWN BY GANDHIJI.

"As was expected," went on Mr. Nariman, "the latter terms were rejected both by Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, as unacceptable from the national standpoint."

The terms as drafted by Sir Chunilal Mehta in consultation with Mr. Lalji and communicated to Mr. Nariman were considered both by Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel as furnishing a further basis for discussion. Mr. Nariman also succeeded in persuading Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel to come to Poona provided he received a proper invitation and there was a genuine and sincere desire on the part of Government to accept the terms offered by them.

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

The minimum terms put forward by them and which they said that they would not budge an inch were:—

(a) An Enquiry either by a Judicial Officer alone or by a judicial and Revenue Officer jointly but in the latter case all matters including conclusions and report in case of difference of opinion the opinion of the Judicial Officer to prevail.

(b) Terms of reference suggested by them (as ultimately accepted by Goveernment and published).

(c) Release of all prisoners.

(d) Restoration of all lands forfeited as well as sold. In the latter case the Government to help and bring about a restoration.

(e) Reinstatement of all the talatis and village officers without exception.

(f) Compensation in some hard cases, particularly in the case of Valod liquor shop-keeper Dorabji and Navjibai.

On these terms being fulfilled it was agreed that Satyagraha was to be called off simultaneously and Sjt. Vallabhbhai would advise the peasants to pay the old assessment alone and Mr. Bhatt's deposit could be appropriated by Government towards the enhanced assessment. That was a matter between Mr. Bhatt and the Government and Sjt. Vallabhbhai had nothing to do with it.

Mahatma Gandhi agreed to this course, namely, that Sjt. Vallabhbhai should proceed to Poona on a proper invitation and so both the M. L. C.'s Messrs. Nariman and Amin, returned to Poona with the minimum demands of the peasants as approved by Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhai. As there appeared to be a reasonable chance of these terms being accepted invitation was sent to Sjt. Vallabhbhai to discuss further details and several hours' discussion with Sir Chunilal Mehta cleared the ground with the result that all the terms proposed by Mahatmaji and Sjt. Vallabhbhai were agreed to by the Government.

HONOURABLE END.

But one of the conditions could not be settled in Poona itself and that was the restoration of sold lands. So the last stage of negotiations shifted to Surat where the necessary consent of the purchasers was obtained and by the assistance and co-operation of the new Collector, Mr. Garrett, the necessary documents were drawn up and executed. The result was the acceptance in toto of all the terms offered by the Satyagrahis.

"Thus ended," concluded Mr. Nariman "in a most honourable way for the nation an episode that will long be remembered in the annals of our history and for which as much credit is due to His Excellency and Sir Chunilal for showing liberal statesmanship as to Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Vallabhbhai for honestly and scrupulously adhering to their declaration that this was primarily an economic struggle to seek redress and only the action of Government would convert it into an all-India political movement."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT

TAMIL NADU VOTES FOR PANDIT MOTILAL

MADRAS, August 8.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at a meeting held this afternoon resolved finally to recommend Pandit Motilal Nehru for the presidency of the Congress. It congratulated Mr. Vallabhbhi Patel on the epoch-making success achieved at Bardoli. —A. P.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR OF BARDOLI

Mr. Sardar Champsy Thakkar has sent the following message to the Sardar of Bardoli:—

"Heartful congratulations for your unprecedented triumph. Stigma of humiliation in the Punjab episode when Indians were made to crawl on belly has been partially washed by you. Stigma of feebleness on Gujarat similarly erased. Hope this to be only beginning of popular victory in Nation's struggle for Swaraj."

SPINNING IN SCHOOLS

MADRAS CORPORATION RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the Corporation held last evening on the motion of Mr. Satyamurthi the Corporation resolved to introduce spinning in the Corporation Elementary Schools from next year.—A. P.

NAINI JAIL RIOT CASE.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL'S PETITION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

In connection with the hearing of the Naini jail riot case which has been proceeding here for the past fortnight, counsel on behalf of the prisoners made a petition praying that the defence witnesses might be removed from the District jail so that undue pressure might not be brought on them. The session judge reserved orders on the petition.—A. P.

ILL-FATED SUBMARINE CREW

31 MEN KILLED BY FUMES

GALLANT ATTEMPT AT RESCUE

LONDON, August 8.

Rome.—As a result of the frantic and unremitting toil, the salvage workers have raised the submarine F14 after 34 hours' submersion, but the entire the crew of 31 is dead, having been asphyxiated.—Reuter.

ALL CREW KILLED BY FUMES

LONDON, August 8.

The trapped crew managed to communicate by means of the submarine telephone with salvagers and from their messages breathing of the spirit of heroic fortitude it was known that 22 were alive, but communication suddenly ceased at noon yesterday.

Admiral Foschini personally directed the rescuers who consisted of five destroyers and tugs and powerful pontoons equipped with cranes and divers. Eventally at half past six yesterday evening the submarine was raised to the surface and rescuers wearing gas masks entered conningtower only to find all apparently killed by chlorine fumes.—Reuter.

POONA RACES

TRAINER FINED RS. 100.

POONA, Aug. 8.

A. Higgins, trainer, was fined Rs. 100 (Rs. 50 on each charge) for declaring wrong weights to be carried by two horses viz. Arlette and Sadir in the Epsom and Royston Plates respectively on the first day of the summer meeting.—A. P.

"PIONEER" SUED FOR LIBEL

RS. 5 LAKHS DAMAGES CLAIMED

SIR TEJ BAHAUDR BRIEFED FOR DEFENCE

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The East Indian Railway filed a civil suit for defamation on August 1 in the Calcutta High Court against the "Pioneer" for reproducing an alleged libbellous letter on the subject of the Dankuni Railway accident which was published by "Forward" on July 13. The Railway claims five lakhs of rupees as damages.—A. P.

SIR T. B. SAPRU BRIEFED FOR DEFENCE.

In connection with the civil suit for damages filed by the East Indian railway against the "Pioneer", it is understood that paper has briefed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to defend its cause.—A. P.

"MISDIRECTION OF LAW."

£6000 COMPENSATION TO MR. SLATER.

LONDON, August 8.

London.—The newspapers learn that Government has offered Mr. Oscar Slater £6000 sterling compensation for wrongful conviction on the charge of murder, and that Slater has accepted the offer.

The conviction against Mr. Slater was unanimously set aside by the Scottish Criminal Court of Appeal on June 20 on the ground of misdirection of law by the trying judge.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR LEADERS GAGGED

N. M. JOSHI AND COMRADES RECEIVE MARCHING ORDERS

NEGAPATAM, August 8.

Messrs N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar and W. V. R. Naidu, Labour leaders, who arrived here last night in connection with the S. I. R. strike were about to address a meeting of the labourers this morning when orders under section 144 Crimina. Procedure Code were served on them restraining them from addressing meetings within a radius of five miles of the town. They were further asked to leave Negapatam immediately.—A. P.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ACTION

JOSHI REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Giri on whom prohibitory orders were served to-day at Negapatam in a statement say that in pursuance of the Railway Federation's resolution they proceede dto Golden Rock, studied the situation there and arrived at Negapatam for the same purpose. They refute that there was a likelihood of breach of peace on account of their addressing meetings and declare that Government have by the present order, shown an indication of their desire to continue the present deadlock. They consider the action an unjustifiable interference by the governmental authority in an industrial dispute.—A. P.

S. I. STRIKE LEADERS' TRIAL

STRONG POLICE GUARD FOR CHETTY AND SARCAR

CHINGLEPUT, Aug. 7.

Mr Singaravelu Chetty and Mr. Mukundlal Sarcar were brought down here to-day from Trichinopoly and produced before the Joint Divisional Magistrate to take their trial. The accused are charged with having on July 21 at about 8-20 p.m. got down from their car at Perumbair opened the railway level crossing gates which were closed for the boat mail to proceed and extinguished the lights with the knowledge or intent that their act would endanger the safety of the passengers. Hearing was adjourned to the 13th. The accused were taken to Chingleput sub-jail under strong police guard.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

BAGALKOT ACADEMY

HUBLI, Aug. 7.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, announces that the three months' training course at the Dal's Academy at Bagalkot commences to-day. Provincial Congress Committees and other organisations are requested to send their candidates immediately with travelling uniform etc. The fee including lodging and boarding charges is Rs. 20 per month.

The Raja of Dhanraj Girji who presided over the opening ceremony of the Dal's Academy on the 1st has made a donation of Rs. 3,000 for Academy.—A. P.

TURKISH PETROLEUM CO.

AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS

LONDON, August 8.

It is announced that negotiations have been concluded for the participation of American oil interests in the Turkish Petroleum Company which has concession in Baghdad and Mosul vilayets. In future 23.75 per cent of the shares will each be held by Anglo-Persian, Royal Dutch, French and American groups and remaining five per cent by Mr. Gulbenkian. According to the announcement Anglo-Persian Company's interest has been halved.—Reuter's Special.

SARDAR THANKS FRIENDS FOR CONGRATULATIONS.

MUCH WORK YET REMAINS TO BE DONE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Aug. 8.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai has issued the following statement to the press:—

I have been overwhelmed with congratulations on the happy result of the Bardoli Satyagraha. Whilst I accept these congratulations in all humility, I am aware that they are meant not for me, but for all the brave and self-sacrificing men and women of Bardoli and the noble band of volunteers without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to carry on this peaceful campaign. I am also aware that congratulations are deserved by all those members of the Council, the Government officials and others who vied with one another to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties.

The work of marshalling evidence, collecting facts and still the better work of doing constructive work among the peasants of Bardoli will need all sympathetic attention and service of the volunteers that it may be possible for them to extend if the country is to reap the full benefit of the great mass awakening that has taken place in Bardoli and Valod.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED

MR. BOLE'S MOVE FOR ENDING MILL STRIKE

RELEASE OF MALEGAON RRISONERS URGED

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 8

To-day being the last day of this Session, the Council met in the morning and proceeded to discuss Mr. S. K. Bole's resolution regarding the appointment of a Conciliatio Bnoard to settle disputes between the mill-owners and the millworkers of Bombay. The attendance in the House was extremely thin just to form the quorum.

Speaking on his resolution Mr. Bole appealed to the House not to talk the resolution out, however much the official side might desire to do so. Continuing he said the strike was going on for well-nigh four months and nearly two lakhs of persons including men, women and children were directly affected by it. The strikers had hitherto shown admirable patience and self-restraint but even these qualities had their limit. It was the duty of the Government to see that this limit was on no account reached.

He knew that the negotiations arranged by the Government between the two parties had failed, but that did not mean that the responsibility of the Government had come to an end. That responsibility was still there and the Government had to set up to it. It was the duty of the State to interfere in the industrial dispute in the interest of the industry.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved an amendment to the effect that the Board should be an Arbitration Board and it should include representatives of the owners and workers. Mr. Asavale said he did not want a Board without any power.

GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, opposing the resolution assured the House that nobody was more anxious than the Government to bring about an immediate settlement between the two parties. Proceeding he expressed his fears that even if Government appointed an Arbitration Board nobody was going to be bound by the decision of that Board.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

It was in view of this apprehension that the Government could not interfere too much in the dispute. The Government had done their best and if they could not do more it was not their fault. Labour stood on their seventeen demands. They would have nothing less than their full pound of flesh.

The Mill-owners on their side would not budge an inch from the position they had taken. How were Government to proceed in these circumstances? It was not possible even for Mr. N. M. Joshi to speak on behalf of Labour. In view of all these difficulties even if the resolution was passed it would be difficult for the Government to take any action. The General Member requested the mover to withdraw his resolution.

LABOUR NOMINEE'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi supported the resolution. He was prepared to give an undertaking that he would get all the Labour leaders to agree to any terms of reference which the Government would lay down. He promised that Labour would be willing to do anything which was reasonable in the opinion of the Government. They all wanted an outside agency to intervene and bring about the end of the strike.

As there was nobody else to speak on the resolution the mover was called upon to reply. The mover was not willing to withdraw his resolution. The General Member, the General Secretary, Mr. Bole, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Asavale then retired to the Committee Room to discuss the question over with a view to arrive at an agreement.

MALEGAON PRISONERS.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz then moved the following resolution.

The Council recommends to Government that all prisoners who are at present un-

The Council recommends to Government that all prisoners who are at present undergoing sentence in connection with the case known as the Malegaon Riot Case of 1921 be released, the unexpired portion of their respective sentences being remitted."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, Swaminarayan, Noor Mohomad, Beehar, Rao Bahadur Kambli, Messrs. Bhosle and Surve.

The Home Member assured that Government were prepared to reconsider the cases of these prisoners although he could not give any definite promise in the matter. The resolution was withdrawn.

THE SUBMERGED CLASSES.

Dr. Salanke moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the educational and economic condition and the grievances of the depressed classes and of the aboriginal tribes in the Presidency and to suggest measures for their uplift.

After an agreement had been reached between Government and Mr. Bole about appointment of a Conciliation Board regarding mill strike, Mr. Bole withdrew his resolution.

The Council was then prorogued.

LILLOOAH DEAD-LOCK ENDS

WORKMEN RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The East Indian Railway workshops at Lilooah were opened this morning and all the workmen resumed work as usual. No trouble is reported.—A. P.

YACHTING IN ENGLAND

RESULTS OF KING'S CUP RACE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

At Cowes, a pleasant and moderate south-easterly breeze was blowing when the race for the King's Cup open to squadron yachts of 15 tons and upwards over a course of 46 miles opened. By special permission of His Majesty the King, conditions were modified for the entry of 37 ton yawl "Amaryllis" attached to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, manned mainly by cadets.

The following are corrected finishing times:—Frank Chaplain's "Coral": two hours seven minutes 37 seconds, first; "Amaryllis" two hours 12 minutes 32 seconds, second; W. Clark's "Rona" two hours, 14 minutes and 15 seconds, third 16 started.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, August 8.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Amsterdam.—At the Olympic games in the final of two hundred metres breast stroke swimming Tsuruta (Japan) was first. Rademacher (Germany) second and Ildefonso (Philippines) third. The winner's time was two minutes and fortyeight and fourfifths seconds. Won by yard and two yards separated second from third.—Reuter.

DEATH ROLL IN SUBMARINE TRAGEDY.

Rome.—It is now stated that total death-roll in submarine disaster is twentyseven. —Reuter.

Peking.—It is understood that an Anglo-Chinese agreement has been reached on the settlement of Nanking incident and it merely awaits signature.—Reuter.

CHINESE MILLIONARIE'S LOSS

HUGE STORE COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY FIRE

LONDON, August 8.

Singapore.—Fire has completely destroyed a huge packingstore distributing centre for shoes, rubber products etc. owned by a Chinese millionaire name Tankahkee. The damage is estimated at many hundred thousand dollars. There were no fatalities. —Reuter.—

HO OVER TO BE PRESIDENT?

COOLIDGE'S PROPHECY

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Superior (Wisconsin).—Temporarily abandoning the traditional avoidance of prophecy, President Coolidge told a personal friend at White House that he considered it almost certain that Hoover would be elected President in November. He added that he intended personally and actively to participate in the campaign on Hoover's behalf.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND INDIA

DR. RAWLLEY REACHES PRAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Prague.—Doctor Rawlley, officer of the Punjab Government, has arrived here to establish business relations between Czechoslovakia and India.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MOVE TO END TEXTILE DISPUTE

OFFER OF CONCILIATION

CONFERENCE OF MILL-OWNERS AND STRIKERS TO BE CALLED

(From Our Special Corporentated.)
POONA, Aug. 8.

In connection with Mr. Bole's resolution for Government intervention to end Bombay Mill strike, the General Member made a statement that an agreement had been arrived at between him and the Labour members in the House on the following proposals:—

(1) Government should call a Conference of the representatives of the workers and the owners in order to ascertain whether they were prepared to accept a Conciliation Board which the Government would appoint.

(2) If they agreed to such a Board then the Government should lay down the terms of reference. (3) If these terms were accepted by the representatives of the workers and the owners then the Government should proceed to appoint a Conciliation Board.

The General Member hoped that better counsels would prevail and it would be possible to arrived at an early settlement of the dispute. In view of the agreement arrived at Mr. Bole withdrew his resolution.

Sir Chunilal Mehta assured the House that Government were in entire sympathy with the spirit of the resolution. The resolution was unanimously carried.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

NEW BOARD OF OFFICE BEARERS

At the amalgamated G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Meeting held on 2ad August at Damodar Thakarsi Hall, Parel, the following Board of office bearers was elected:—

President:—Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M. A., LL. B., M. L. C. (Solictor,) Vice-Presidents:—Mr. B. F. Bradley., Mr. D. B. Kulkarni and Mr. V. B. Purvdhare, Hon. Gen. Secretary:—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala B. A, Organising Secretary:—Mr. K. N. Joglekar. B. A., Secretaries:—Mr. Zumrum Chawdhari., Mr. V. P. Rele., Assistant Secretaries:—Mr. K. G. Kulkarni and Mr. J. L. Patel Treasurers: Mr. B. D. Marathe. and Mr. G. G Shirodkar, Medical Adviser:—Dr. Dr. Chowksi., Legal Adviser:—Mr. B. D. Mistry, B. A. L. L. B. Vakil High Court., Auditors:—Messrs: Dalal and Shah.

Mr. Ginwala has declined to accept the presidentship in view of ill-health and accordingly shortly new election would be made.

Another peculiarity of the new list is that with the exception of only 3 viz., Messrs: Jhabvala, Bradley, and Joglekar all the office bearers are Railwaymen so that the union claims to represent the thorough interest of railwaymen on the G. I. P.

AGITATION IN THE SOUTH

(From a Correspondent.)

Immediately after the formation of the new amalgamated Union called the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union which has the following two unions viz., The G. I. P. Workmen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union, Messrs: Jhabvala, Bradley, Joglekar, Rele, Purandare, Kulkarni, and Pilly and party left for a visit on the south and at the invitation of several leaders of centres held informal meetings at the following stations:—

Karjat, Lonavla, Poona, Dhond, Kurud Wadi. Pumalwadi, Solapur, Hotgi, Gangapur, Gulberga, Shahabad, Wadi, Krishana, and Raichur.

Great enthusiasm prevailed all over the line and cordial feelings of welcome were expressed, The Union will now open centres at these places in the near future. Plenty of literature was spread at different stations and membership forms were received by leaders.

PRESSURE TO GRANT DEMANDS

(From A Correspondent.)

There were on the G. I. P. line two huge unions working in the interest of the men viz., the G. I. P. Workmen's Union for all classes of Engineering workers and the G. I. P. Employees' General Union for all the remaining kind of workers on the running line. They worked for a long time as two separate Unions but considering the desirability and necessity of having one big Union on the line to support the workers cause the leaders of both the unions who were practically the same worked for the amalgamation of both the unions and at their meeting held on the 2nd August 1928 at Damodar Thakarsi Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala both formally combined together with the following programme of demands to be satisfied before 10th Sept:—

1:—Cancellation of Medical Examination. 2:—Abolition of racial discrimination. 3:—Introduction of Time Scale. 4:—Eight hours duty. 5:—Weekly rest. 6:—Full pay for Gazetted holidays. 7:—Over-Time to be paid. 8:—Abolition of Class Retrenchment. 9:—Abolition of fines and reduction. 10:—10 per cent increase to skilled workers.

The Union office is for the present located at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay, where all communications and particulars should be addressed.

RECEPTION AT RAICHUR

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Jhabvala and party left Krishna amidst cheers for Raichur where they were received by the Railwaymen who had already gathered on the platform. On alighting from the train Mr. Jhabvala was garlanded and cheered and had an informal talk with leaders. Programme of mass meeting for Sholapur and Wadi were fixed and members enrolled. Thereafter the party left for Guntakal.

MEETING ON SOUTH EAST LINE

SUPPORT TO BOMBAY DEMANDS

(From A Correspondent.)

On their way back from Madras on the 6th inst (Monday) the G. I. P. party consisting of Messrs: Jhabvala, Bradley, Joglekar, Kulkarni, Rele, and others stopped at several places and held mass meetings of workers where resolutions pertaining to the demands already adopted at Bombay were unanimously passed at Wadi, Shahabad, Sholapur and Dhond, a large number of members have joined the union.

THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 8.)

average theory to land revenue. Even in the Income Tax practice efforts are made to levy the tax as near as possible to the actual year in which the profits are made. The Income Tax Commission in England recommended strongly that three-years' average basis which was current there should be given up and income tax assessed on the profits of the preceding year on this ground. We accept a thirty years' average and rigidly enforce it. In here there is no approximation in point of time of the demand made upon the cultivator to his ability to pay. This element of inelasticity in our revenue system has certainly led to considerable increase in the indebtedness of an peasantry.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

The inequality of incidence in difference parts, the high pitch of taxation and the more rigid and further stereotype all the that this will merely make the system revenue. The remedy most frequently advocated is that of fixing the burden permanently but it should be obvious extreme inelasticity of the system are the major economic defects of our land defeats that it contains at present. If the assessment had been very light there would not have been much danger in fixing it permanently but even the dry crop rates that R. S. Dadubhai Desai suggests are not light enough for us to venture into that experiment. Further there is no reason why the State should bind itself in this way. Money values are notoriously unstable and it would not be wise from both the tax-payer's and the State's point of view to fix such claims in monetary terms.

(To Be Continued.)

New York.—Capt Courtney's abandoned flying boat has been picked up by the Italian steamer "Valprato", bound for Nova Scotia from Algeria.—Reuter's Special.

Simla, Aug 8.—Sir Malcolm Hailey left Simla to-day for Allahabad and prior to his departure was given a splendid send off at Barnes Court.—A. P.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency left for Lahore and will return on August 11.—A. P.

H. E. the Viceroy returned to-day from his monsoon tour.—A. P.

"ITALIA" EXPEDITION

GREAT SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

FIRST EXPEDITION'S MATERIAL SAFE

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Rome.—General Nobile, interviewed, declared that the "Italia" expedition had great scientific results. All the material collected in the first expedition had been saved, and they finally had succeeded in calculating the horizontal component of the magnetic field.

Professor Malmgren's note-book was found intact amid the wreckage of the "Italia" and his notes could be deciphered. All the photographic material of the preceding expedition were safe, but that from the recent voyage had been lost except the photograph showing throwing down of Milanese flag at Pole.—Reuter.

FACILITATING CONTROL OF CURRENCY

EXCHANGE SYNDICATE FORMED IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Madrid.—The Ministry of Finance announces that leading bankers of London and New York have extended very considerable credits to the Bank of Spain with a view to facilitating the control of the currency, and an Exchange Syndicate has been formed in London headed by the Midland Bank which includes Barclays Bank, Lloyd Bank and Westminster Bank, while the New York group organised by Messrs. Morgans comprises the leading United States Banks. The Committee for the control of Exchange created by the decree of 25th June solicited this assistance with a view to checking international speculation in peseta.—Reuter.

MEMORY BETTER THAN ACTUAL FIGURES!

WORDY WARFARE AT B. P, C, C, MEETING

Before coming to the business on the Agenda, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday evening, unanimously passed a resolution congratulating the brave peasants of Bardoli on their victory. In this connection the Chairman, Mr. J. B. Patel, referred to the Bombay Mill strike and said that it was very desirable that the B. P. C. C. Should strive its best to end this deplorable dispute by moving in the matter and suggesting an equally honourable settlement as that of the Bardoli question. Mr. Patel also paid a tribute to the late Syed Amir Ali and described him as a great jurist. A resolution of condolence was passed all the members standing.

When the Agenda was taken up a wordy warfare between the Chairman and Mr. V. A. Desai ended in the latter's withdrawing from the meeting.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA FUND.

The Chairman explained that certain monies set apart for the activities of the Rastriya Stree Sabha had been lying with the Trustees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and the interest due thereon had been appropriated by the B. P. C. C. under some misunderstanding. It was therefore fair that all these monies along with the interest should be handed over to the Rastriya Stree Sabha in order that the Sabha might continue its useful work.

The following resolution was moved:—

That all money lying with the Tilak Swarajya Fund Trustees along with interest due thereon be withdrawn from the said Tilak Swaraj Fund Trustees and they be requested to hand over to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha all such money with them and for that purpose this meeting appoints the President, the Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha to receive all such money and pass due discharge and receipt for the same under the joint signatures of the said President. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MEMORY BETTER THAN FIGURES!

Mr. V. A. Desai moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee as he remembered that certain amounts had been paid to the Rastriya Stree Sabha and the account needed to be adjusted.

The Chairman repudiated that any money was given to the Sabha and called for figures. "I don't want you to mislead the House" he said.

Mr. Desai retorted: "I am not prepared to take the Chairman's statement".

Chairman: "Then produce the figures."

Mr. Desai: "I cannot efface my memory. I maintain I am correct.

Chair: "I won't allow members of this Committee to use offensive remarks".

Mr. Desai said he would leave the house and the Chairman said "You can go". Mr. Desai then walked out of the meeting. The resolution was adopted.

PT. MOTILAL FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The Committee then nominated Pandit Motilal Nehru to be the President of the coming Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta.

Five members were elected to represent the B. P. C. C at the meeting of the All Parties' Conference to be held at Lucknow on August 28.

The following resolution moved by Mr. M. N. Talpade was adopted.

Resolved that this Committee is of opinion that the present mode of seating on the floor during meetings be discontinued and that chairs be supplied instead.

The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday 6-30 p.m.

M. L. C'S IN JUBILANT MOOD

CONGRATULATIONS GALORE

TRIBUTE TO VALLABHBHAI

(From Our Special Representative.)
POONA, Aug. 7.

The happy conclusion of the Bardoli struggle has evidently thrown the members of the Council in a jubilant mood. All the different sections of the Council have combined together in showering congratulations on all those whose ceaseless efforts have been repsonsible for bringing about this happy end. Hindus and Muslims, Non-Brahmins and Coalitionists, one and all, gave their unstinted support to the noble cause for which the poor peasants of Bardoli were fighting. Everybody is admiring the spirit of sportsmanship with which the Governor has ultimately dealt with this question.

Interviewed by the special representative of the "Chronicle" the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister for Local Self-Government, expressed his pleasure at the happy end of a protracted struggle. The settlement arrived at is, in his opinion, perfectly honourable to both the parties.

The Minister humorously remarked that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was too shrewd a man to have agreed to a sort of settlement which would have constituted a surrender on his part.

Mr. Noor Mohamad, a prominent member of the Muslim Party in the Council, interviewed said he and the colleagues of his Party were over-joyed at the happy termination of a long drawn out struggle. He regarded the settlement as being honourable to both the parties. All honour to those, he added, who had made this settlement an accomplished fact.

POPULAR CAUSE TRIUMPHS

LEADERS' VIEWS

LAHORE, Aug. 7th.

Newspapers here to-day devote leading articles to the Bardoli settlement and congratulate both the Bombay Government and the peasants of Bardoli on the successful termination of the struggle. A number of prominent political leaders were interviewed to-day by the Associated Press on the settlement and the views expressed by them are given below:—

POPULAR CAUSE TRIUMPHS.

"Lala Lajpatrai said the settlement of the Bardoli dispute between the Bombay Government and the cultivators of Bardoli was a notable triumph of a popular cause but was creditable to Government as well. It was a moral victory for truth and justice and conclusively showed that a determined and an organised agitation accompanied by a readiness to sacrifice and suffer does tell in the long run. Let the Punjab Hindus, led by Raja Narendranath take the lesson of Bardoli to heart. Cringing cooperation and half-hearted agitation will not carry us far enough. It reacts on those who carry on without counting its cost and lacking perseverance and steadiness of purpose.

SUCCESS OF SATYAGRAHA.

Sirajdin Paracha, Vice—President of the Punjab Congress Committee, said the glorious success of the people of Bardoli was achieved entirely through the high principles of Satyagraha and its spirit of sufferance and endurance. He congratulated Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the successful termination of the struggle due to his wise and sympathetic Leadership.

CREDITABLE TO BOTH.

Sardul Singh Caveeshar said, had the Bombay Government yielded to the peasants' demand four months earlier they would have saved their prestige and won a reputation for commonsense and reasonableness.

Mr. Dunichand, ex-President, Provincial Congress Committee held that the settlement conditions were creditable to both the parties. The victory was due to the good stand put up by the 80,000 peasants of Bardoli.

Doctor Satyapal expressed the opinion that had the Government accepted the demand for an enquiry when it was made the Bardoli peasants would not have got an opportunity to show their true mettle in a unique fight".—A. P.

BHUSAWAL'S CONGRATULATIONS

Bhusawal agriculturists in an open meeting congratulated Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Bardoli agriculturists.

FIRST BULLISH COTTON BUREAU REPORT

PRODUCTION EXPECTANCY 14,291,000

CONDITION 67.9: PRICES RISE 85 POINTS

A complete change has come over the cotton situation after the issue of the season's first Bureau report indicating the condition of 67.9 per cent. and probable productive expectancy of 14,291,000 Bales. The Ginning Report indicated 89,000 Bales ginned upto 31st ultimo. The sagging tendency which was in course since the beginning of the present month and to which attention of our readers was drawn in the columns of the "Chronicle" is in evidence and there is no doubt that the bulk of the "Bull" accounts had been liquidated previous to the official announcement. The continued reports from most sections of the cotton belt are of satisfactory progress, coupled with fair'y high conditions ideas, and estimates bordering on the 14,700,000 bales mark, led to a very conservate bearish feeling all round, and there was fair accumulation of short interest. The general expectation had been in the neighbourhood of 14 3-4 million bales some believing in rather less such as Commercial Appeal and Fossick Bureau and on the other hand, others like Messrs. Proctor and Gamble something more, so that the official estimate of 14,291,000 came as a complete surprise even to the most sanguine 'Bull.'' Thus it can now safely be said that the same show is once more screened which was first shown last year this date. It appears that the Bureau report is based on an average abandonment of 3 1-2 per cent. of the Acreage under cultivation.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York futures market opened to-day at a rise of 11 points and after improving further 3 points prices declined 12 points and closed at a rise of 3 points before the report. The Bureau report was construed bullish than expectated and when the market re-opened after the report first business for January option was done at 20 cents. at a rise of 85 points. This rise was followed by long liquidation and prices relapsed 30 points from the highest level, but again recovered at 11 p.m. they were 80 points higher over previous close.

The above report is made upto 1st instant and since then favourable weather continues and by this time it must have added at least 4 lacs of bales to to-day's Bureau's estimate. With our lights we would prefer selling on all rallies.

These news were fortunate at least for the local market as to-morrow being settlement day longs have been saved from facing and meeting another record clearing. Prices fluctuated most irregularly and prior to the receipt of the Bureau Report fluctuations were as under:—

Broach A|M 373, 360, 351, 364, 358,

After the Bureau:—

Broach A|M 370, 385, 388, 385, 387, 377 383 at 11 p.m.

HIGH COURT

CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE GRANTED

An application for discharge was made on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, an insolvent, by Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, before Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court this afternoon. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 15,20,614 whereas his assets were nil.

The application was opposed by Mr. Engineer, who represented Messrs. T. Shapurji & Company, one of the creditors.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel gave judgment granting a conditional discharge of the insolvent. He observed that the Advocate-General had put forward a case of misfortune due to ruination of business after the Armistice, fall in exchange and fall in prices. Barring one creditor who got a decree against the insolvent in his capacity as partner in a particular firm, no creditors had come and opposed his discharge.

Ordinarily His Lordship would have passed a decree against the insolvent up to the amount of his liability of four annas in the rupee, but having regard to the present times and the financial stringency in all trades in Bombay, His Lordship would pass a decree for Rs. 2,50,000 in favour of the Official Assignee, the insolvent undertaking to pay Rs. 3,000 every six months. On payment of instalments aggregating to Rs. 75,000 in all, the insolvent would be at liberty to appear before the Insolvency Judge and make an application subject to what the opposing creditors might have to say, to alter the decree of the Court to reduce or increase the amount of Rs. 75,000, on failure of payment of a single instalment, His Lordship directed the Official Assignee to execute the decree for Rs. 2,50,000 immediately. On these conditions His Lordship granted a discharge to the insolvent.

ALLEGED COLLUSION BETWEEN INSOLVENT AND SHARE BROKER

TRUSTEE'E CLAIM DISMISSED

Mr. Justice Davar, at the Bombay High Court, delivered judgment dismissing with costs the suit filed by A. Hillaly to recover certain amounts from K. A. Patch.

The plaintiff in the case was by an order of the Insolvency Court made in November, 1922, appointed trustee of the estate of K. A. Hillaly, an insolvent, the former having agreed to pay 4 annas in the rupee on all debts provable against the estate of the insolvent. Prior to Hillaly's insolvency in November, 1920, the insolvent had various dealings in shares with the defendent who was a share-broker. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant in collusion with K. A. Hillaly got him to include his name as a creditor in the schedule filed by Hillaly and that he falsely represented to the plaintiff that he had proved his claim before the Official Assignee. On that representation, the plaintiff paid the defendant Rs. 5,210-10-0 on November 15, 1922.

The former subsequently discovered that the defendant was acting in collusion with the insolvent and that in fact if proper accounts were taken, a large amount would be found due by the defendant to the plaintiff as the trustee of the estate of the insolvent. It was also found that the insolvent prior to his insolvency had assigned in favour of the defendant his claim for Rs. 16,180 against Lalji Virji, the defendant representing that he would settle with all the creditors of the insolvent. The plaintiff contended that the assignment was not valid and submitted that he was entitled to claim Rs. 13,236 which was received by the defendant from Lalji Virji, as also the sum of Rs.. 5,210-10.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant denied all the allegations made against him. He stated that he knew his name had been included in the schedule as a creditor only when Hillaly approached him and asked him to sign the composition deed. He denied having made any representation to the plaintiff and got him to pay Rs. 5,210-10-0 in November, 1922. He also denied having received any moneys whatsoever from the plaintiff. As regards the assignment of the claim against Lalji Virji, he submitted that it was perfectly valid and was supported by good consideration, namely Rs. 7,500 paid by him to the insolvent. The defendant alleged that the suit had been filed at the instigation of and in collusion with K. A. Hillaly who had been trying to extort moneys from the defendant. The receipt for Rs. 5,210-10 dated November 15, 1922, produced by the plaintiff in support of his claim was described by the defendant as a forgery.

His Lordship, in giving a lengthy judgment, discussed in detail the evidence of the experts on the point of forgery and came to the conclusion that the receipt alleged to have been passed by the defendant was not genuine but was a forgery. His Lordship also characterised the plaintiff's action as a got up one and dismissed it with costs.

TEA IMPORTED IN BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE ON MARKING OF INDICATION OF ORIGIN

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Board of Trade has referred to the Standing Committee the application for Order in Council to reqnire the marking of the indication of the origin of imported tea. The Committee will consider whether tea should be marked on sale or exposure for sale or on importation.—Reuter's Special.

GOVT.'S LAND REVENUE POLICY

REVENUE MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN COUNCIL

DEFENCE OF PRESENT BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Hon'ble the Revenue Member made a statement in the Council on Government Land Revenue Assessment policy in reply to Mr. Jog's resolution, on the subject and the discussion that followed.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL FROM OPPOSITION.

He said he had listened carefully to the speeches, which the Hon'ble members opposite had made in the course of the debate on the resolution, which had now been proceeding off and on during the past ten months, in order to see whether they contained any sort of constructive proposal for an alternative basis of assessment. He presumed that the speakers did not accept the definition proposed in Land Revenue Assessment Committee report, since he noticed they were so emphatic in their rejection of rental value either as a basis of assessment of even as a factor in the definition of such basis. He expected that after having devoted so much time to the consideration of this question they would have evolved some alternative definition but, in this expectation, he had been completely disappointed. All he could discover in the debate was the reiterated and violent repudation of the rental value, as in any way constituting a measure of that part of the total assets derived from agricultural land, in which the State was entitled a share, combined with a vague assertion that the profits of cultivation should be adopted as such. But when it came to showing, how, for the purpose of the proposed legislation, the profits of cultivation were to be ascertained, the members had no definite proposals to make and were obviously at a loss.

They were not even agreed as to what constituted the profits of cultivation, as was clear from paragraph 32 of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee's report.

MR. JOG'S PROPOSALS.

Referring to Mr. Jog's speech laying down the proposition that net value, as an alternative to profits of cultivation should be the basis of assessment, the speaker said that in his opinion it did not take Government very far on the way towards finding a solution of the problem as to how to incorporate in a legislative enactment certain definite and precise principles and methods for assessment of agricultural lands.

ABSOLUTELY IMPRACTICABLE.

Continuing, the speaker declared that Rao Bahadur Kale's suggestion, apart from its utter impracticability, contravened the very first principle of Bombay assessment, namely, that they should remain fixed and unalterable over a fairly long period of years, and he doubted whether, for that reason, it would prove acceptable to the opposite side of the House. The speaker submitted that the view of non-official members and the Government were fundamentally the same and that the disagreement was only a matter of pharaseology and methods.

BASIS FOR ASSESSMENT.

They were all agreed that it was necessary, in the first place, to determine what was that portion of the annually recurring produce of the land which was available for division between the occupant of the land and the State. After that, the question was, in what proportions should the two parties share this portion of the produce. As to the first question, he said that whether they called this portion profits of cultivation or net produce, or net assets, or economic rent, or annual value, or rental value, it all amounted to very much the same thing: it was the 'surplus out of the total or gross assets that was left over after the cultivator of the land had actually paid for all the costs of cultivation and reserved to himself and his family that remuneration for his labour and enterprise which was determined by the standard of the day.

BASIS OF ASSESSMENT.

The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended that the basis of assessment should be the annual value as they preferred to call this portion of the total or gross assets and that the ascertainment of this value should proceed on a uniform basis under such conditions as might be most appropriate in each province indicating at the same time that for the Bombay Presidency where an accurate record is kept of all leases the most suitable method was its ascertainment by reference to rents fixed by free bargain as opposed to rents controlled by tenancy laws or any customary limitations of the right of the landlord to exact a full economic rent. In this Presidency or at any rate in the Presidency proper we have no such limitations on landlords rents and it is clear therefore that it was the intention of the Committee that the full economic rent should be taken as representing the annual value of the land and so constituting the basis of its assessment.

THE STATE'S SHARE.

The next important recommendation of the Committee concerns the State's share of the assessable portion of the total recurring assets. As regards the question of applying a maximum percentage limit to rental value the committee of this house refrained from recommending any limit as they considered that there was a likelihood of an apprehension being aroused in the minds of the public that any such maximum would ultimately be transformed into regular standard to be adopted universally. This consideration however does not appear to have influenced them when dealing with the same question in regard to the profits of cultivation though there is no apparent reason for differentiating between the two cases. Since Government have accepted the principle that rental value should be the basis of assessment it is naturally to that basis that a maximum percentage limit required to be applied.

EXPENDITURE ON LOCAL OBJECTS.

The Hounourable Members who say that if the receipts from land revenue were only at the disposal of the local authorities for expenditure on local objects they would willingly consent to higher rates of assessment do not appear to realize how large a portion of the provincial revenues consisting largely of land revenue receipts is being spent on local objects. Provincial revenues bear 67 per cent. of the local board expenditure on education, civil works and medical relief.

Another point that has to be considered in regard to the proposal to keep down the state's share to a maximum limit of 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation or the rental value, whichever you like to call it, is this. The actual amount of the net surplus or profit per acre and not merely its relation to the assessment must be taken into account. Where the net surplus per acre is high the state can well take 50 per cent. or even a higher proportion of it for its own purposes and will still be leaving the landowner with a handsome return. In poor talukas on the other hand where the net surplus per acre is low the assessment or the state's share might with propriety be considerably lower than 50 per cent. For example in 1902 as is shown in a table appearing in the Chief Secretary's memorandum already referred to the net surplus in Surat was Rs. 37.5 per acre whereas in Sholapur it was only Rs. 10.22 The point is that to limit the assessment universally to so low a percentage as 25 of the net surplus would prevent the burden being equitably adjusted as between rich and poor talukas. There should be power to fix this percentage at any figure up to the proposed limit of 50 in order to meet the case of the more fertile and favoured tracts where a higher percentage can easily be borne.

LIMITS OF ENHANCEMENT.

As regards the next important question dealt with by the Committee namely the limits of enhancement on revision Government have accepted that body's recommendation although it might well be contended that there should be no such limits where enhancement is justified solely by a marked alteration in money values or where as is the case in some parts of the presidency the earlier settlement rates were fixed so low that they cannot possibly now be brought upto a par with the general standard of rates elsewhere without exceeding those limits.

Government have also accepted the recommendations of the Committee on the question of the duration of settlements and the taxation of improvements though here again there is much that might be said in favour of a departure from the existing policy in respect to these matters.

I must briefly refer to the second part of the resolution which proposes that the bill embodying the legislation should be drafted in consultation with a committee of non-official members of this House. This is a proposal which Government are unable to accept and for which there is so far as I am aware no precedent. To accept it would to all intents and purposes mean the duplication of work that has already been done by the now official members of this house having been fully represented on the previous committee. The Bill that will be submitted to the House will if it passes its first reading be referred to a Select Committee on which again non-official members of the house will of course be represented.

On these grounds, Sir, Government must oppose the Bill—A. P.

MILLOWNERS' ATTEMPTS FAIL AGAIN

STRIKERS AS FIRM AS BEFORE

NINE MILLS OPENED WITHOUT RESULTS

Once again the attempt of the Millowners' Association to start another group of mills proved futile.

According to their previous arrangement, the following mills were opened on Wednesday but without any success: (1) Bradbury mill, (2) Indian Manufacturing Co. (3) Hindustan Mill (4) Bomanji Petit Mill (5) Manekji Petit Mill (6) Madhavji Dhamsy Mill, (7) Khatao Makanji Mill (8) Victoria Mill and (9) Simplex Mill.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

These mills extend from Jacob Circle to Tardeo and to Gamdevi and the police had to post their men at different sections ranging about three miles to maintain law and order.

The arrangement of the police was more to afford facility to those who wished to go work unmolested at the hands of the strikers than to quell disturbance or riot which was not apprehended.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

There is an impression current in the City that a large number of strikers are willing to resume work but they are prevented from doing so by some malcontents who form about twenty per cent of the strikers. The strikers however, emphatically assert that theirs is an economic question and that the standardisation scheme would spell ruin to them as they would get less thereby than they used to do before.

It is not possible therefore for the strikers to resume work until at least Status Quo ante is declared and the strikers are offered 1925 wages.

STRIKERS FIRM.

The strikers are as firm to-day as they were when they downed tools on the 16th of April last and would rather starve to death than go to work under the new scheme.

The task of the police was therefore easy inasmuch as they had to patrol the sections to see that no untoward incident occured. The strike leaders took their stand to picket the mills, but their task too proved an easy matter as there was nobody whom they could prevent from going inside the mills.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

The Joint Strike Committee distributed rice and "dal" to the strikers to the extent of Rs. 5,000 on Wednesday.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 4th inst. the total mortality 493 was 10 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 31st week of 1927 when the mortality was 578 and death rate 23.1 and with those for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 683 and death rate 28.2.

Out of the total deaths 147 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 2 attacks and no death during the week. Smallpox caused 19 attacks and 9 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 430 and compares favourably with that for the 31st week of 1927, when the figure was 385 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 370.

Bangalore.—The Mysore Government have issued a number of communiques contradicting certain statements in the Press regarding the recent disturbances. The Government now reiterate that so far as they are aware there have been no deaths as a result of the disturbances.—A. P.

SALES OR NO SALES

Please note our present REDUCED PRICES for new waterproofs.

COMPARE WITH OTHERS

AND DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

"MOSES" Rs. 8. "PEACOCK" Rs. 12. "READING" Rs. 15.

"HARRISON" Rs. 18. 'ROYAL TRENCH" Rs. 23.

This reduction will commence on 10th August 1928, and remain in force upto the 25th AUGUST 1928, only.

Our FRESH STOCKS of New Woollen Great Coats are also arrived

Price Rs. 10 each.

Elsewhere not even for Rs. 20 each.

K. C. MARROTT

Largest Importers of New Waterproofs in India.

187, Hornby Road, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

MAYO-MENTALITY IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "Eastern Spirituality", the "Times of India" has broadcasted some more "Mayo-stuffs." Regarding its previous article on the same theme entitled "Holiness and Holinesses", the wise editor of that paper observes: "We are surprised that sober and thoughtful publicists who also claim to be social reformers seem to have taken it amiss. One of these latter makes a "tu quoque" retort that is entirely beside the point: "The Times of India" seems to entertain a doubt whether these Holinesses are leading lives of 'ineffable spirituality' which their official description connotes. One may be permitted to ask if the thousand of 'Reverends' one meets and hears of in the Christian Church are entitled to the reverence which their official description would seem to demand." The editor considers this retort "entirely beside the point." But he counter-retorts in the following strain under the delusion that it will be "entirely to the point"!

"We would ask our honest reformer critic to answer one question: Does any one of the numerous Western 'Reverends' openly revel in his religious discourses in the most nauseating physical filth and teach publicly—and publish his teaching in book-form, too—that the lambs consigned to his spiritual charge cannot do anything better than dedicate their daughters to him, and that even if these dedicated maids bear children by him, their Divine Guru, they would remain pure virgins and earn spiritual merit not only for themselves but for their parents also?"

If anywhere that "Mayo-mentality" has been manifested more glaringly, it is here, by Mayo's own 'cousin'. It seems, our Editor is a prodigy in 'ante-diluvian' logic. This is the manner in which he reasons: "A certain holiness said or did such a thing: therefore all the Holinesses say or do such things." If he had displayed his logic before the British public before leaving his native shores, he would have been surely made a Professor of Ante-diluvian Logic. Miss Mayo is the paragon of this new system of logic which is about to eclipse the systems of Mill, Bradley, Bosanquet and others in the Occident, and those of Gautama, Dinnaga, and Dharmakirti and others in the Orient. The most important cannon of this new-logic is "As long as your theme is Indian Social Evils, you can recklessly 'generalise' from isolated, exceptional, or abnormal cases."

We must tell these "Mayo-enthusiasts" that all our Holinesses do not perpetrate the devilish things which our Omniscient Editor of the "Times of India" imputes to them. We must challenge him to come out with the names of the Holinesses, whom his Omniscient brain has evolved, as also the names of the books published by them, and last but not the least how he had the cheek to draw such a hasty and irresponsible general conclusion. Some months back an ex-Assistant Editor of the "Statesman"—I mean Mr. Pilcher—had the shameless audacity to brand all the Indian widows as 'Sluts at home and prostitutes abroad'. That shows our Editor is not rowing alone. He has thought of branding the Indian Holinesses.

But see the manner in which he quotes instances: "One of these, a Bar-at-Law, has dedicated his sixteen-year old daughter, etc., etc.", and again "Another has handed over his young wife, etc., etc." Perhaps the Editor is their Confessor! But serious persons never attach any importance to these cock-and bull yarns. We can pay these people in their own coins by laying bare the atrocities of many Western "Reverends."

To come to the second point: "Another profoundly disturbing aspect of 'Eastern Spirituality' is Sati." A fool might as well argue "Another profounding disturbing aspect of 'Western Sciences' is Divorce." Why drag in the name of 'Eastern Spirituality'? If our wise Editor is not already acquainted with our ancient Culture let him pour over some works on the same, and he will rise a wiser man. 'Eastern Spirituality' has not enjoined 'Sati'. It was a creation of suspecting relatives and devising priests, of quite a recent date. Our ancient sacred books, Puranas, or folklores do not contain anything about a compulsory Sati. In this connection I may remind the wise Editor, the depth of his memory might be indeed unfathomable, that his forefathers burned innumerable helpless old women, hysterical young women, and certain others, merely suspecting them of witch-craft. Joan of Arc met with the same fate.

According to the new-logic of this Editor we will have to dub "Western Christianity" as very superstitious, cruel, and grim. Let any one go through the sermons of those Western "Reverends" of the eighteenth and nineteenth, and he will see that their patent favourite method of infusing 'spirituality' into the minds of the masses was by means of threatening them with the Devil, Eternal Hell-Fire, the Wrath of God, and other such stuffs. On the other hand what about those horrible inquisitions? What about the martyrdom of Bruno? In ancient India we did not burn any Brunos. One can go on multiplying parallels of ignorance and stupidity in the Occident too. But will any one be silly enough to declare that these are the natural, moral and spiritual outcome of Christ's "Sermon on the Mount"? Perhaps the new-logicians may be bold enough to say so. Insane men will be a little bit more bold. But serious persons never attach any meaning to their words.

By all these, I don't mean to defend any kind of evil. Evils are evils—and the sooner these are eradicated the better. But we do not wish to be taught by people of the type of the new-logicians. Reformers are not wanting in India. They know how to counteract these evils.

The Western Star began to shine after the French Revolution, while the Eastern Star grew dim at that very moment, and continued to remain in the same state for the last 300 hundred years, but it has begun to shine forth as it had been shining for the past many centuries.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. L.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

SUBMARINE F14 LOCATED

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rome.—Submarine F14 has been located by the Destroyer "Aquila" which has anchored near the spot, and despite unfavourable weather succeeded in installing a tube to supply air to the submarine and fasten the steel cable on the hull. Communication is still maintained with the crew of submarine whose after-part has been damaged.—Reuter.

KURLA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 5.

At 6 p.m. last evening the municipal hall was packed with citizens to witness the choice of their representatives of their Mayor. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. J. Ghandhy, Deputy Collector of the District. Dr. R. N. Sawant, Mr. J. Amin and Mr. Bhatena were proposed the third being elected with applause.

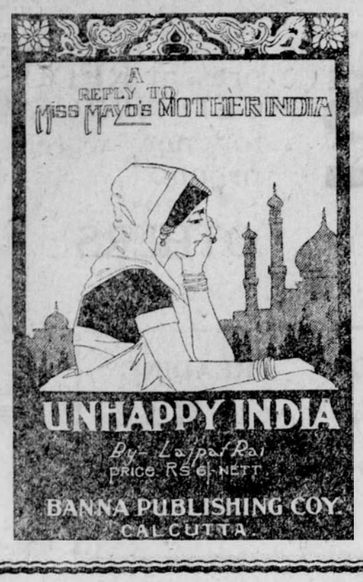
Mr. Bhatena is an experienced Councillor of long standing and an ex-Mayor,

EXTRACTS FROM AN OPINION

by

Dr. J. T. SUNDERLAND, the famous American Publicist, Author of "India, America and a World Brotherhood."

It is irrefutable and for intelligent readers who really care for the truth, it is conclusive and final.



Extract from "Asiatica", London.

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....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

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Bombay Chronicle

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CINEMA: A LUXURY INDUSTRY

OPPOSITION TO STATE AID

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' DISSENT

The three European Members of the Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee, Messrs. A.M. Green, J. D. Crawford and J. Coatman in the course of a lengthy minute of dissent with regard to the recommendations in the fourth Chapter of the Committee's report regarding State Aid to the Indian Film Industry say:—

We regret that we are unable to agree with the general argument underlying chapter IV, and in particular with the recommedations regarding a quota for Indian films and the grant of financial aid at the expense of public funds. To the quota system we have no objection in principle, and we should have joined our colleagues in recommending it had we considered it necessary or advantageous to the trade, and had we been able to work out a feasible scheme. We shall, however, show later that, circumstances being what they are, the imposition of the quota would definitely harm the industry. But we object most strongly on principle to the suggestion that Government should give public money on easy terms or on any terms to an industry which by no stretch of imagination can be regarded as a key industry. The films industry, despite its educational value, is predominantly and essentially an entertainment or luxury industry.

FACTS ABOUT "SACRIFICE".

To sum up this section of our argument, we repeat that the demand for Indian films exceeds the supply and that the producing industry has ample screen time at its disposal, of which it will in the natural course of events avail itself more fully as it develops. It is not prevented from finding a market for its wares in its own country, as was the case in England and other countries, owing to advance booking. If we believed that our colleagues' interpretation of the history of that excellent and truly Indian film "Sacrifice" were correct, and that its marketing in India was beset with difficulties, we should have agreed that a strong argument for action had been adduced. But our interpretation of the history of that film is very different. Its exhibition in Bombay yielded a remarkable financial return, and its makers then took the only print which they had made of it to Calcutta. They were not satisfied with the terms offered for it by Madon's, but received a firm and satisfactory offer from the Globe Circuit, a circuit which, as our colleagues themselves point out, had not hitherto exhibited any Indian films. But the makers of the film, influenced in part at least by the encouragement and praise of some members of our committee, decided before showing it further in India to see whether they could tap the more extensive and remunerative markets of Europe. If they succeed, their profits will be great and their Indian market will still be open to them. They will also have demonstrated that India can produce films of universal appeal, and will have blazed the trail for the Indian industry. We applaud their enterprise and their patriotism.

PRODUCERS' REAL PROBLEM.

We will proceed to state the real problem which in our opinion faces the Indian producer. Essentially it is the market problem. In other words in the film world market means theatres. This truism applies to India and to Indian producers with equal force. We agree with our colleagues that every practicable step should be taken to increase the number of cinema houses in India. Such an increase would mean greater profits for producers, and therefore better productions. Improvement of quality means some increase in expenditure, and increased expenditure connotes a wider market, that is, more theatres. By theatres, of course, we mean theatres and audiences.

HOW TO EXPAND HOME MARKET.

Now how is this wider market to be secured? There are several possibilities. In the first place, the cinema habit is growing slowly perhaps, but surely. Some of the Indian films which we have seen afford ample proof that there are in the ranks of the industry to-day a few men of ideas, of culture, and of dramatic instinct, and more than a few with no little technical ability on the photographic side. If they could be gathered together under an efficient business management, we are convinced that better films could be produced without any serious increase in expenditure and better profits made. Here is an opportunity for intelligent and enterprising businessmen, especially for those in Bombay, where a busy producing industry already exists and is crying aloud for proper finance and organisation. A public company—the present concerns are private ventures—formed preferably by a combination of existing producers with a Board of Directors which would command respect and an adequate capital would, in our judgment, have immense possibilities.

Our Committee unanimously agreed that it would be impracticable in India to approve films for quota by a quality test, and our colleagues' scheme makes no provision for any price test. If they intend that the new Committee, which they desire to be appointed to elaborate their skeleton scheme should protect exhibitors from undue charges, as the British Statue protects them, we are convinced that their scheme will become a dead letter if the exhibitors are treated sympathetically, or an instrument of oppression, if the producers are favoured. It would seriously harm exhibitors and thus restrict the producers' market

DANGER OF RETALIATION.

One financial argument against our colleagues' scheme must be put. In discussing in chapter VI the question of Imperial Preference for British films in India, we have emphasised the danger of estranging foreign countries, in particular, America. "If to-morrow America retaliated by stopping her supplies as she threatened to do to Hungary, the (Indian) film trade would cease to exist". If the grant of a modest preference might lead to such disastrous retaliation, what is there to prevent the imposition of an unnecessary and extravagant quota having a like effect?

THE NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION OF EFFORT.

We will now return to our own proposals. The Central Cinema Bureau, whose creation we all regard as the keystone of our report, will be there to help, inform and advise. Indeed we recommend that one of the first duties of the Bureau should be to strive by all the means in its power to induce the trade to come together and to organise itself. Then and then only will finance be available on reasonable terms. If the Indian industry will only organise itself, there is no reason why it should not in due course take its place in a co-ordinated film world.

THE OVERSEAS MARKET.

Our colleagues have said all that need be said of that part of the overseas market which is immediately open to Indian films, namely, territories such as Ceylon and East Africa where there are considerable Indian populations. But they are somewhat doubtful whether the larger and more remunerative world market can be tapped for many years to come. We agree that the great majority of Indian films produced to-day have no chance whatever of being accepted by even a tenth-rate cinema in Europe or America. We do not mean that no purely Indian film can succeed outside India. We believe, for example, that "Sacrifice", the picture which we have already mentioned, stands no small chance of winning a place on the screens of Europe although its tragic ending may go against it. But that film differed from most Indian films in that it had a strong and original plot, was excellently acted, and intelligently and artistically directed. But until the Indian industry has made great strides, no ordinary film will attract non-Indian audiences.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

We agree, then, with our colleagues when they say that for the production of films which may appeal to the West "co-operation between Western and Eastern businessmen is absolutely necessary". But we differ from them profoundly when in effect they go on to lay down conditions which will probably postpone such co-operation to the Greek Kalends.

CHAIRMAN'S REJOINDER

In the Course of his rejoinder to the joint minute of dissent by Messrs. Green, Crawford and Coatman, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar the Chairman of the Committee States:—

All of them were unanimous except on two points, namely, imposition of quota for Indian films and financial aid to Indian productions.

Without prejudice to their stating their points of view separately, if they so chose, all the signatories to this Chapter IV were read and they all contributed to the altering and phrasing of portion thereof. Mr. Green was present at the reading of other portions and made valuable suggestions, most of which were accepted. I may emphasise that all this was, as stated already, without prejudice to their stating their case in their own way if they so chose on portions of Chapter IV.

As regards the statements of what are claimed to be facts in paragraph 6 regarding "Sacrifice", it is only right to point out there is no evidence so far as the Chairman is able to see for the following statements occuring in the paragraph which are based on statements made to one or two members of the Committee. "Its exhibition in Bombay yielded a 'remarkable financial return'". (We have since received figures from Bombay which are printed as Appendix I. (i) They received a "firm and satisfactory offer from the Globe Circuit" "But the makers of the film 'influenced' partly at least by the encouragement and praise of some members of our Committee 'decided' before showing it further in India to see whether they could tap the more extensive and remunerative markets of Europe". The Chairman had no such information given to him.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

HINDU LAW RESEARCH AND REFORM ASSOCIATION

OPENING OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

The Bombay Branch of the above Association was inaugurated at a public meeting held at the Brahman Sabha's Hall, Girgaon on Sunday last, under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar, in the presence of a large number of other Lawyers. It was announced at the meeting that the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar had consented to be President and Sir Chimanlal Setalwad one of the vice-Presidents of the proposed Association.

In the course of his address, Mr. Justice Patkar said:—

I have great pleasure in associating myself with the object of this meeting. I have agred to preside on this occasion on account of my sympathy with the objects of the Society which we have met this evening to inaugurate.

The all India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association was established under the auspices of Mimansa Vidyalaya (a) to promote the study of original works on Hindu Law, (b) to examine judicial decisions and statutes affecting Hindus in the light of principles underlying the system of Hindu Law which are to be determined by interpretation of texts and customs according to recognised canons of interpretation enuniated by the ancient Hindu jurists, (c) to propose legislation with a view to rectify errors in the administration of Hindu Law arising from departure from the true spirit of Hindu Code, (d) to propose introduction of changes not in direct conflict with the spirit of Hindu Law, (e) to take all steps conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid purposes, and (f) to co-ordinate the working of different provincial bodies.

Branch Associations were founded at Nagpur and Allahabad and Bengal. At the Bengal meeting Mr. Justice Manmath Nath Mukerjee supported the object of the Association so far as it pertained to research but did not approve of it so far as it related to the reform of Hindu Law on the grounds (1) it would be difficult for Judges to take part in this reform, (2) such a reform ought to proceed from religious reformers and not from lawyers, (3) the legislature ought not to be permitted to interfere in Hindu Law, and (4) further difference of opinion ought not to be added to those already existing.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

As to the object of the Association so far as it pertains to research, there cannot be any difference of opinion. The materials for research work are increasing rapidly. If reference is made to the reports of the Sadar Diwani Adalat of Bengal and earliar reports of the Bombay High Court and to the digest of Hindu Law by Sir Raymond West, it would be found that the English Judges in the remote past had to rely on the opinion of Shastries or Pandits for the exposition of Hindu Law. Morley in his introduction to his Digest page 6 says, "There can be no doubt that the native law officers as a body are both learned and respectable and for above suspicion of corruption; but a mere knowledge of texts however, extensive such knowledge may be, is most often insufficient for the purpose of arriving at a "conclusion". There were translations of the Hindu Law Books, viz., Sir William Jones' translation of the Manusmriti and Dattaka Chandrika and Dattaka Mimansa by Colebrroke, Borrdaele and Suthorland, which can be found in the compilation of Stoke's Hindu Law. The translations of Krishnaswami Ayar, Tagore and Sarkar of Smriti Chandrika, Vivadchinarani, Virmitrodaya appeared subsequently. In Bombay much valuable work is done by Mr. Gharpure in editing Hindu Law text books and translating them. A critical study of Mayukha is published by Mr. Kane. The Panini Office at Allahabad is also doing useful work. The translations of old Hindu Law texts are no doubt very valuable. But in order to understand the true spirit and meaning of the Hindu Law texts, it is absolutely necessary to read the original texts which are fountain sources of Hindu Law, viz., the Smritis and the Nibandhas.

REFORM OF HINDU LAW.

Another object of the Association is the reform of the Hindu Law. On the point of codification of Hindu Law, there is likely to be a difference of opinion. There are various schools of Hindu Law in the different provinces and in the Bombay Presidency on certain points, there is difference between Mitakshara and Mayukha. It is, therefore, an impossible task to devise a Code which would be applicable throughout the whole country. The law applicable to the Sudras in certain matters would be different from the three regenerate classes. There would be sovereignity of custom which would overrise the written text of the law. I think codification of the Hindu Law as a whole is neither desirable nor feasible. But when enlightened public opinion demands a change on any particular point of Hindu Law, provincial legislative may be usefully resorted to. There is however the danger of improper reform would be proposed to reform would be prepared to put the clearest of reforms to the test of reason and enlightened conscience not of strict adherence to [illegible] On such an occasion, this Association may render valuable assistance. The Hindu Law represents the growth of thought and the result of adaptations devised to meet varying social environments of centuries. Any attempt on the part of the members of the legislature to launch, a piece of legislation affecting millions of people owing allegiance to Hindu Law requires constant care and watchfulness on the part of an Association like this which though being launched by a Councilor without considering the question from all points of view,

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY'S SYMPATHY.

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

"I am in fully sympathy with the object of Mr. Haji's bill which is to provide for the rapid development of an Indian mercantile marine" said Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India. "The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee" he continued was appointed in consequence of a resolution moved by me in the Legislative Assembly in 1922. I again pressed upon the Government in 1926 the desirability of accepting and carrying out the measures recommended by the Committee.

UNIMPRESSED BY PROPRIATION PLEA

On that occasion a very important speech was made by Sir Charles Innes dwelling upon the difficulties involved in carrying out the policy recommended by the Committee. I was not very much impressed by the arguments based upon opposition to what was called a policy of expropriation but that was not the only argument put forward by Sir Charles Innes.

The most important aspect of the question from the point of view of India is how the reservation of coastal trade proposed in Mr. Haji's Bill will react upon the shipping facilities available for the commerre of India. Whether Indian capital would readily come forward to step into the breach and make up for the withdrawal of the ships belonging to British and other foreign companies is a matter upon which not being a financier I am unable to express an opinion. I do not know whether it will be possible for Indian capital to provide all the necessary shipping within the time table of five years provided in the Bill. I have very serious doubts upon these points.

NO FEAR OF MONOPOLY

I do not fear the growth of any monopoly. The usual tendency of Indian Capitalists is to compete in channels formed to be profitable and bring down profits. Big business Combines are not a feature of the economic life arising from the lack of an adequesate supply if Indian controlled ships may be met by extending the periods of Mr. Haji's time table.

I do not know if Mr. Haji has dealt categorically with the objections then raised by Sir Charles Innes. I have been out of touch with the subject for the last two years and I have no recollection whatever whether he has dealt with them or not. In any event it will not do to make light of the arguments of Sir Charles Innes and they must all be squarely faced and answered.

One legal difficulty which occurs to me on the face of the Bill is how the Indian Legislature can legislate regarding any ports not in Briish India but situated in the States.

A RAT 900 FEET LONG

Rats form the subject of discussion in a page layout of the latest San Francisco Chronicle. We are told that this past Spring an international conference on the abolition of rats was held at Havre, France. In short we are made to understand that rats are no laughing matter and that learned professors have spent a life time in their study, inventors have gone insane thinking up mean tricks by which to deceive the rat while the Kingdom of Denmark has honoured the rat with a national law—all without any tangible effect however. We are also told that the largest rat scientifically measured was caught by Dr. C. L. Williams of the United States Public Health Service. This rodent was a brown rat and measured eighteen inches from tip of nose to end of tall. And finally the rat menace is visualized for us in the following terms:

"If all the living rats in the world were rolled into one gigantic rat this monstrous creature would weigh 3,000,000 tons. It would have a body 900 feet long, with an additional 400 feet of tail total length of almost exactly a quarter of a mile. And this huge creature is being fed and kept alive by the farmers and merchants and housewives of the world, filling its cavernous stomach each day from the food supplies stolen from mankind."

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HUMAN CALCULATING MACHINES

Experience shows that the gift of computation is often associated with quite a mediocre intelligence. A famous example is that of Tom Fuller, a negro slave born in Virginia, who though he could neither read nor write astonished 18th Century investigators by his feats in mental arithmetic. Jaques Inandie again, who could multiply four figures by four figures in his head as rapidly as a skilled operator could perform the feat with a machine, was merely an imperfectly educated peasant from Piedmont. He could also give the product of still larger numbers, but the advantage then lay with the machine. Some eminent mathematicians have, of course, also shone as computers, and Euler must have had marvellous powers, of what Bidder called "registration," since he was able to pursue his mathematical researches after the loss of his sight. Possibly, however, the liking for long arithmetical calculations shown by some noted mathematicians, arose from the fact that the operation being largely mechanical formed a relief to the hard thinking involved in their normal work of research.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

A delightful meeting of the three arts Circle took place at Aiwan-e-Refaat on August 5th when Miss Hilla Vakeel read her two extremely clever papers on "An Artist's Soul" and "Satire on Modern Life." Messrs Khalil Dehdashti and Dady Vacha's very clever interpretation of the French poet Musset was much appreciated. Mr. Dehdashti's "Life of Musset" was a piece of literary delight. Mr. Khardi sang Indian songs.

Atiya Begum, while thanking the performers, announced that The Three Arts had now an influential and interested working committee and some literary and musical members, that the contributions received for the Souvenir were numerous and excellent, that the prospects of issuing a fortnightly Three Arts journal seemed an established fact, and will be realised soon.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sinha, Mr. Corkson, Misses Shahidi, Haldar, Morarji, etc. The next

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FROM PERSIA TO KABUL

AFGHAN RULER'S DARING MOTORING FEATS

THRILLING HOMEWARD DASH

PIONEER'S WONDERFUL FINISH IN RECORD TIME

In a remarkable interview exclusively granted to the "Civil and Military Gazette", the only European journalist who saw the sights described, relates the amazing story of the journey from Angora to Kabul of the King of Afghanistan, on returning recently to his own country. His story is now related below for the first time.

Mr. C. Z. Kloetzel, who is a special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt", had opportunities for the closest personal contact with King Amanullah himself, and his story is full of intimate details which make it of absorbing interest.

Imagine twenty-nine motor cars in wild pursuit, across barren and precipitous mountains, of one Rolls Royce driven hour ater hour in fierce heat by a king. Such was our adventurous journey from the Frontier of Afghanistan to the capital, a journey of five thousand miles—and thrills (said Mr. C. Z. Kloetzel).

But before that we had driven across Persia—a trek which had tired the strongest of us—and before that again we had been whisked across—from Batum to Baku in a sumptuous special train of the Soviets.

Let me start from the beginning—as far as I was concerned. At Angora I obtained permission to accompany the royal rush for home. The King received me himself and in the most friendly manner welcomed me as one of his party.

THE CZAR'S GOLD-PLATE.

So found myself boarding the sumptuous Turkish liner "Isnia" bound from Stambol to Batum, specially reserved for the Royal party, and later the wonderful train which the Soviet Government had provided at Batum.

This train was really a hotel on wheels—a royal hotel.

Gold plates and cups soudn strange in Russia to-day, but I saw the King and Queen eating and drinking from them. Moreover they were engraved with the Imperial eagle of the Czars.

The train was the most luxurious thing I have ever seen. Beside every conceivable comfort, it had telephones communicating from one compartment to the next, and it was in constant wireless touch with Tiflis.

On the step outside the royal carriage armed guards clung as the train rushed through the uninviting country side, and at every station of any importance we saw more detachments of the Red Army, who stood stiffly to attention while first the Afghan National Anthem and then the "Internationale" were played by bands.

The King was in mufti, for this was actually an "unofficial" trip. On the Russian side nothing more formal and grand could have been imagined, but Amanullah had actually ended his visit to Russia before he went to Angora to talk to Mustapha Kemal, the Turkish dictator.

For the rest of the journey he wore the gorgeous uniforms which suited him so well. His Queen, her sister, and their attendants were dressed as Paris dictates, and only veiled very lightly from the eyes downward

For them our journey must have been an ordeal, but the Queen was always beside the King. And a little princess aged eight, who had been brought by her father and mother from a school in Switzerland, viewed everything with wide-eyed interest.

MEETING THE SHAH.

From Enzeli we took to the cars provided for us by the Persian Government. With much pomp, Persia acknowledged the King's presence. There were two Ministers and a General to travel with us, beside other dignitaries and a cartload of gendarmes to lead the way.

King Amanullah at once took the wheel of his car. His own was waiting at the border and he now had an American one. There was a long string of them trailing behind him. And when we had left the official welcome of Teheran behind—with its meeting with the Shah, its great military parades and many speeches—we encountered wild mountain country and danger.

Indeed one of the luggage cars bringing up the rear came to grief and tragedy marred our journey.

A TRAGIC MISHAP.

It was piled high with boxes full of things the King and Queen had bought or had been presented with during their long European tour, and as we got to a dangerous piece of road clinging to a mountain side, it suddenly plunged down a slope, tossed over and over like a pebble, until it lodged 125 feet below.

Two Persian servants were killed and a number injured, and the King showed himself deeply concerned at the catastrophe.

But pressed ever onwards to the border, now through almost wholly desert country.

WALKING INTO THEIR LAND.

One of the most dramatic moments in the whole journey was when the King and Queen actually stepped again on to their own soil. They solemnly dismounted from their car and hand in hand walked over from Persia to Afghanistan.

Tears were streaming down the King's cheeks and he utterly failed in an efforts address the officials who were saying good-bye and welcoming him respectively. He tried to speak, but words would not come.

At last he said: "All through our journey the Queen and I have prayed God every day to bring us safely back to our own country and people."

A ROYAL KISS.

Others in the Royal party were deeply moved too. The Queen's sister was seen to bend down, pick up a handful of earth and put it to her lips.

After passing the border the King seemed consumed with anxiety to be home.

Off he went ahead of everybody with his Queen beside him and the twenty-nine other cars were "also rans."

There were two Rolls Royces—that of the King's and of his brother-in-law—and these were always many miles in advance of the rest of the party. When the King stopped we came upon him several hours later. He never let anyone else touch the wheel until we arrived at the journey's end. His brother drove too, but he had a relief driver beside him.

THE FIRST CAR TO DO IT.

We soon got into the most desolate mountain country. The roads were nothing more than mountain tracks, although 15,000 men had been frantically working on them to make them passable. These peasants had refused to accept any wages for their work, saying "we have done it for the King."

It was typical of this young King's pioneer spirit that he must needs be the first to drive an ordinary car from the border to Kabul, for the feat had never been done before.

True the military attache of a French Legation made the same journey a few years ago, but he drove a car fitted with a caterpillar tractor and he took 19 days to do it. We took 4 days.

Once the King drove without a break for 10 hours, then rested for four, and went on again for fifteen! He did not seem unduly fatigued at the end of it, either, whereas the driver of our car was perpetually dozing at the wheel and one of us had to stand sentry over him to poke him in the ribs when his eyes began to droop.

THE KING'S SOLICITUDE.

We 'had' to do "forced marches", as it were, whether we liked it or not, for there was no water to be had for a hundred miles at a stretch, nor any fuel for man or motor.

The King superintended everything. He would not let us ride in the same car two days running for some cars had better springs than others.

Moreover, when we halted he would put his head into each vehicle to enquire after our comfort. Were any of us ill? Were we suffering from the heat? How were our provisions for the next stage?

If we had to travel by night he personally tested all the cars' lights.

The King became famous for his driving in Berlin, where he was the terror of the police, and where during a short stay, ten reports, it is stated, were presented by pointsmen against him in ignorance that the driver of the offending car was a king. But here there were no police to cramp his style.

The welcome of the Capital has been described already. We drove into that gala city with an escort of aeroplanes and amid the shouts of multitudes. The King and Queen were home again.

PUBLICITY THROUGH INCANDESCENT BULBS

ADVENT OF ELECTRIC NEWSPAPERS

The flashing of news by electricity is no new phase of our very up-to-date life, but the "publication" of an electric newspaper by means of incandescent bulbs is certainly a novelty, states the "Australasian Manufacturer." Such electric newspapers have already appeared in London, Copenhagen, Lisbon and Chicago, and are formulated in the shape of huge signs, which carry many hundreds of electric lamps, which, when worked in connection with a most ingenious arrangement of scientific combinations, flash news at night to an expectant public at the rate of 750 words every 15 minutes. This illuminated "newspaper" has been the outcome of experiments made by the Signs Construction Co. Ltd. of London, who hold patent rights and through the enterprise of the Scanlan Electric Signs, Ltd., or Reservoir Street, Sydney, the populace of the metropolis of the Commonwealth and visitors to the Harbour City will be enabled to witness this latest development of electrical wonders—and (while not wishing to platitudinise) wonders can be developed. This installation of this electrical marvel has been made at the corner of Alfred and Arbitration Streets on Circular Quay, Sydney, and messages of the world's news are available at eventide to any desirous of not only welcoming this new news distributor but watching its uncanny method of manipulation. News is interspersed with advertisements, and the method adopted in the scheme of arrangement is to provide a series of electric bulbs which when operated by the mechanacians at the news' room behind the screen, will provide a line from four to five words, running downwards of course, in serrated rows. The total equipment amounts to 1200 bulbs, which are arranged in 120 vertical rows, each of ten lamps and these are operated as indicated, at the rear of the screen. It is intended that a series of such electrical newspapers should be installed in various centres of Australia, and a word of congratulation must be extended to the "Sun" Newspaper Company of Sydney for being the first to avail itself of this method of newspaper publicity. In conclusion, it may be added that a special feature of the mechanism is a "make and break", which is capable of no fewer than two million makes and breaks a minute. This is high testimony to the efficiency of the Scanlan electrical organisation which features all installations of electrical devices, whether for publicity and commercial purposes or those of a domestic character.

MISS 1928 NOT EAGER TO WED

HER INSTINCT FOR INDEPENDENCE

The strongest instinct of the modern girl is towards independence, and not nearly so much, as people think, towards the choice of a man.

The authority for a statement so mortifying to the modern young man is Miss Newby, vice-prineipal of St. Christopher's College, Blackheath, who addressed the National Conference at Birmingham of leaders and social workers in girls' clubs.

"Many girls", she said, "sometimes live in a world of vivid imagination which is often fed by reading cheap novels."

Club life offered a girl something to prevent her from resorting too much to that imagination, fraught as it was with the creation for her of fresh troubles.

No girl naturally overthrew religion. The great moments of worship were the noblest expression of her deepest thought.

Clubs would fail if they neglected this most integrating of all acts.

SEX PROBLEMS.

A talk on how to tackle sex questions in clubs was given by Miss Hillsden, the Birmingham organising secretary of the British Social Hygiene Council. She said the freedom allowed modern girls and the wider opportunities for the sexes to meet made it necessary that right teaching should be provided.

The clergy were asking for lectures to fit them for dealing with adolescents, parents were waking up to the need for such teaching in the home, and young people themselves were inquiring for proper and responsible instruction.

School teachers should be acquainted with this knowledge on a scientific basis so that the problem of young people's attitude towards sex could be handled wisely and informatively.

Her experience was that the club was a most helpful medium for imparting knowledge of the kind.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual general meeting of the members of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, was held on Tuesday, last at Krishna Kutir, under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalrai Vyas, when the following report and the accounts of the Committee for the period of 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1927, were adopted unanimously.

During the year of the Report Seven meetings of the Executive Committee of the above Committee were held and the average attendance was 8. In all 48 members of the Indian National Congress were enrolled. The rule regarding the habitual wear of Khadi and the complete boycott of foreign cloth is responsibe for the decrease in the numbers of members.

All-India Spinners Association:—There is a decrease in the membership of this Association.

Khadi Hawking:—After the closing of the local Khadi Bhandar, Khadi was occassionally hawked by volunteers. During this year this activity was slackened. In celebration of the National Week Khadi was hawked through the procession and about Rs. 100 worth Khadi was sold. At the time of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Santa Cruz about Rs. 250 worth Khadi was sold in the meeting. There is a wide field for this activsity in Santa Cruz, but there are not sufficient workers coming out for doing this useful, national work.

Public Meetings:—During the year 6 public meetings were held and one procession to celebrate the National Week was organised when Khadi also was hawked.

Special Activities:—The Committee had taken up the following special activities during the year:—(1). Presentation of the Khadi Purse to Gandhiji. (2). Shri Narasinh Rashtriya Shala. (3) Collection of Funds for the Gujarat Kathiawad Flood Relief.

Purse to Mahatma Gandhi: During this year Mahatma Gandhi was touring in the various parts of the country to collect funds for the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund to further the activities of the All-India Spinners Association. The Bombay Suburban District Congres Committee invited Gandhiji to the District and resolved to present him a purse. Santa Cruz was selected as the place where the purse was presented in a meeting of the citizens of the various Suburbs.

Over and above the collections made before the meeting, a good sum of money was collected on the spot by volunteers who moved with Khadi bags to the audience. The Khadi Garland that was specially prepared for Mahatmaji was auctioned four times. Similarly a ring presented by a girl was also auctioned. The purse finally presented to him represented the following sums:—

Santa Cruz, Rs. 1,385-4-0, other Suburbs Rs. 1,197-3-0, Spot Collection Rs. 2949-7-3, Total Rs. 5,531-14-3.

Shri Narasinh Rashtriya Shala:—During this year the Committee had to give up its connection with the Agripad National School in August last as it was not financially possible to run two schools properly. In March last, the Committee took upon itself the responsibilty of conducting a school near the huts of the untouchables residing at Chuna Bhatti Road, on the Ghod Bunder Road. The children of the Mahars (untouchables) who could not go to other school took advantage of the school. At first the school was located on the verandah of some of the Mahars Huts, but then the Committee decided to obtain a suitable land there and built a small hut for the school. The necessary funds were obtained and Sjt. Purshottam Kanji Karsondas gave Rs. 180 for the building fund. The Committee takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to him for his liberal donation. The building expenses went beyond the estimate and the total extense of the hut came to Rs. 235-6-0. The deficit was paid from the funds of the Committee. Seth Bhavanji Karsandas gave some wooden poles for the fencing of the school and the Committee is grateful to him for his kind help.

Starting with about 6 to 7 children, the school was able to get students from the surrounding huts of the Mahars.

Sjt. Purshottam Kanji Karsandas has been taking special interest in the development of this National School and hence he again gave a gift of Rs. 100 to the school for the distribution of sweetmeat of Rs. 19 and giving one Khadi suit (one short pant, one shirt, and one cap) to each student. For this the Committee expresses its heartfelt gratitude to him.

The Flood Relief Work:—During last August-September, thousands of people rendered homeless destitutes by the terrible floods that swept over Gujarat and Kathiawad. The Committee resolved to collect clothes and money for the destitute and the volunteers were able to collect about 2,000 clothes and Rs. 510-2-0 for the flood relief, which were duly sent to the Central Flood Relief Committee.

A scene from "Rajni-Bala" which is being shown at the Imperial Cinema

LATE RT. HON. SYED AMEER ALI.

In the meeting of the Council of the Young Men's Muslim Association, which was held on the 5th inst. in the Talimul-Muslimin Hall, Jacob Circle, Mr. I. S. Haji, the President of the Association put in the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Mohd. Hussein, the Gen. Secretary:

"That this Council records its sense of utmost grief and sorrow on learning the death of the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, P. C. and resolve that by his death not only India but also the entire Muslim World has sustained an irreparable loss of a devoted Muslim jurist of international fame and authority and ambassador of India in London and Muslim Leader in Europe."

The resolution was carried out all standing.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

LATE SYED AMEER ALI

The condition of the Sikhs in Sirsi State is very pitiable. Even, if they are educated they are not given any post at all. There seems to be a conspiracy against them. The whole administration is carried on by persons who are not Sikhs. Not only this but some papers conducted by the Sikhs such as "Akali," "Kirpan Bahadur", "Sher-e-Punjab", are not allowed any admission in the State.—("Akali.")

Owing to the extravagant habits of the Muslims it is not possible for a great many of them to deposit their money in the Banks. But some of those Mussalmans who deposit their money there, do not want to accept the interest paid on their deposits on account of their religious scruples in the matter. The interest money, therefore, is given to the Christian missionaries for charitable purposes. It is quite possible that they might be using the money for purposes which may be improper from the Muslim point of view. Hence Maulavi Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiyat-ul-Ulama, has issued a fatwa to the effect that the Muslims should not leave their interest money in the banks, but should devote it to educational purposes. A resolution to this end has also been passed by the Indian Assembly and Government have accepted the principle that the interest money on deposits of the Mussalmans would be given to the Muslim educational institutions. We now learn it with great concern that the people of the Punjab have not yet unanimously decided as to which educational institutions such interest money may be given. It is feared that in the absence of some united decision on their part, the Muslim money will be wasted owing to its being spent in innumerable places. The real necessity is that the Mussalmans should move in the matter and should determine two or three institutions in every province so that their money may be spent in the best way possible.—("Hamdam.")

The National Muslim University of Delhi has reopened after the vacations. The old students are coming in large numbers.—("Hamdard.")

His Excellency Abdul Azim Rashid Pasha who was the Egyptian Ambassador in Turkey, will shortly be appointed as Turkey's legal adviser. His Excellency is a well-known lawyer. It is expected that Mr. Ibrahim Kamab Bey will be appointed as Ambassador in place of the Pasha.—("Hamdard.")

Dr. Yusuf Salamat has come to Egypt with a batch of Hejazi students. These students have come to study the educational system of Egypt.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ittehad" states that Turkey has decided to return to the Soviet Government such old monuments as belong to Russia.—("Hamdard.")

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala was in Germany in the beginning of July. According to the Arabic papers the Maharaja was very cordially received by Von Hindenberg.—("Hamdard.")

Khan Bahadur Saiyed —a'afar Husain of Badayun is, in spite of his old age, carrying on a very useful propaganda by means of pamphlets amongst the Mussalmans of the U. P. The Khan Bahadur wants the Mussalmans to give up their habits of extravagance. Those interested in his activities may get the pamphlets by sending one half-anna stamp to the Khn Bahadur, C/o. "Sudmand," Badayun.—("Sach.")

We are sorry to record the death of Maulana Wahiduddin Salim. His death will be mourned by all the literary circles in India. He was a link between the old and new civilisations in India and it is a pity that such links are getting fewer day by day. The gap created by Maulana Salim's death will be difficult to fill so far as it affects the Mussalmans.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

"Although Saiyed Amir Ali is dead, yet the future generations will remember him owing to his "Spirit of Islam." Saiyed Amir Ali's name is always mentioned with respect in India. May his sons prove true soldiers of Islam like their father and may they prove more useful than their father for India and Islam."—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

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